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THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, VENICE.

DESCRIPTION.

Naples is remarkable for its picturesque situation, Rome and Florence for their exquisite treasures of art, while Venice alone, which has no emblems of slavery, and but few collections to boast, possesses, on the other hand, a peculiar charm which the above-mentioned cities have not—that of the romantic. What, indeed, has a better claim to the epithet of romantic, than the celebrated place of St. Mark, with the adjoining *piazzetta*? Enclosed on three sides by magnificent edifices, this place runs down close to the sea, the spray of which, when it is agitated, reaches the pillars, supporting the one the celebrated lion, and the other the image of St. Theodore. On the left appears the lofty pointed steeple, and near it the church of St. Mark, with its extensive singularly shaped cupolas, which bear more of an oriental than christian air. In front of it, on metal pedestals, inordinately decorated, are planted three tall masts, bearing at their tops the arms of Candia, Cyprus, and the Morea; from which, on particular occasions, prodigiously large red and white streamers float down to the ground. On the right, upon the roof of a place that forms an archway, is the remarkable clock, with its large detached bell, upon which, at noon and midnight, *two* metal giants, called *i Mori*, strike twelve prodigious blows with their ponderous hammers. Proceeding down the *Riva de' Schiavoni*, the street of the Sclavonians, towards the Doge's palace, supported by innumerable arches curiously wrought, and presenting such uncommon, yet picturesque, extraordinary appearances itself! It is not merely that *judges* and *conquerors* of all sorts here display their pride, while the more elegant population of Venice, intermixed with Turks, Greeks, and Dalmatians, in splendid national costumes, pairs along towards the *Giardini publici*; no, the eye of the intelligent observer is here met by a very grave but not less romantic point of view, namely, the palaces of the state inquisitors, the prisons of three different kinds, (of which the *Pozzi*, or lead roofs, and the *Pozzi*, or wells, were the most famous,) and a structure, the name of which strikes painfully on the ear—the *Ponte de' Sospiri*, the Bridge of Sighs, bestriding the dark canal *del Orfano*. Through its silent walls, with their small closely-grated windows, the condemned were conducted from sentence to execution. The entrances are secured on both sides with immense iron bars and padlocks. We need, in fact, neither the mysterious descriptions of the most ancient writers on Venice, nor the exposure of the most atrocious cruelty and the most arbitrary despotism, furnished by Count Daru in his recent masterly History of that Republic, to form some conception of the horrors of the secret tribunal. The mere sight of the gloomy arches and of the strong iron gratings, is quite sufficient.

The reader will find, in Cooper's tale of the Bravo, many incidents of the deepest interest, intimately connected with the Bridge of Sighs by means—closely approximating legislation and punishment, by joining the ducal palace with the public prison—is accurately laid down by that talented writer. The protection afforded by Gelasmino to Donna Violante and her governess; her subsequent escape; the frequent interviews between Jacopo and the jailer's daughter, and Jacopo's arrest, occur to the mind with peculiar force, as we inspect the engraving before us.

When, in the course of the late political revolutions, these edifices were in part appropriated to other purposes, there was found on the wall an inscription, apparently in a female hand, hastily scrawled, perhaps in the last awful moments. The writer, who has been this inscription, subjoin the story connected with it, as preserved by tradition in Venice.

APOLLONIA FRANGIPANI.

Among the flower of the Venetian nobility, who in the year 1524 joined the army sent by the senate, under the command of the Duke of Urbino, to assist its ally, Francis I. of France, in opposing the Austrian power under Charles V., the most conspicuous alike for personal qualities and wealth was Count Christopher Frangipani. Though born in Venice, yet no sooner was he of an age to form his own opinion of things, than he expressed with great freedom his disapprobation of the mystery which pervaded the political and judicial administration of that state; and if no police counsel at first to be taken of this, perhaps on account of his youth, it was certainly nothing but the fair hopes which he authorised, that subsequently screened him from severe punishment.

With a bold and vigorous mind he united a commanding and handsome person. Victorious in all the chivalrous sports common at that period in Italy, he chiefly delighted to employ his superb powers in the protection of the weak. Hence it is not surprising that he should have been at once the darling of the people and of the fair sex. All these brilliant qualities, nevertheless, excited the envy of many, who attached a malicious interpretation to each of his actions. None, however, cared less for these strictures than the high-spirited Frangipani; he let people talk as they pleased, and did what was right. Arrived at mature years, he looked about for a wife worthy of himself. Such a one he found in Apollonia, Marchioness of Modrusa. On returning, after the nuptial ceremony, from attending mass in the church of St. Mark, with this lovely female hanging on his arm, through the concourse of people in the piazza, the rare beauty of the new-married couple attracted on all sides expressions of the warmest admiration. Apollonia received this unbounded homage with down-cast looks, while the flush of modesty that mantled her cheek seemed to heighten her charms; but Frangipani viewed it with well-becoming consciousness of worth, unassuming consciousness of desert, which as well becomes the man. Apollonia had hitherto been known as a pattern of all the female virtues, her intimate friends, when speaking of her domestic qualities, and of her reverence and affection for her blind and aged mother, could not describe, in sufficiently glowing colours, the general alarm that seemed to be diffused over her person, while engaged in these dutiful attentions, so that in fact she looked more like a supernatural being than one of mortal mould. Titian, the celebrated painter, during his residence at Venice as a pupil of the great Bellini, once beheld her thus seated on a low stool at the feet of the venerable agèd matron, while the moon threw its silver light over her touchingly beautiful face, and tempered the fire of her dark eyes. She held the latter in her hand, singing with a melodious voice a religious hymn, while the cool sea-breeze, pouring through the open windows, played in her dark hair that waved over her neck and bosom. "O fascinating *maraviosa*!" exclaimed the enraptured painter; "I just need an angel, absorbed in melancholy musing on the beloved but fallen human race, permit me to take you for my model; for here on earth I shall not find any thing more beautiful!" The youthful Apollonia, her modesty deeply wounded, and glowing with confusion, had well nigh given a severe reproof to the young artist for what appeared to her to be the height of presumption. After she had become, however, the wife of the illustrious Frangipani, she furnished proof of an intrepidity and heroism that would not have been expected in the bosom of a female. Not only did she accompany the count on horseback in the chace, when he visited his and her patrimonial estates in the Trevisan, but in the sequel, when, as has been mentioned above, he repaired to the camp at the head of a body of Venetian nobles, she went with him, and was even at his side, only rather more lightly armed than himself, in several skirmishes, defending her husband whenever danger approached him with a hand nerved by the strongest conjugal love. Notwithstanding the advantages she derived from a majestic stature and her extraordinary capacity, the count, whose enterprising spirit was restrained by his constant anxiety for her safety, at length prevailed on her to repair with a proper escort to their estates in the rear of the army. Though this resolution cost Apollonia many tears, still she admitted the justice of the apprehensions by which her husband was actuated. Circumstances seemed to indicate the near approach of a general engagement; and Count Frangipani, conspicuous as he was for intelligence and valour, had become so great a favourite with the chivalrous monarch of France, that he *wished to have* him by his side, not only in the field but also in the council. To this end he had, by permission of the sublime republic, removed him from his troops into his own camp, and caused a tent to be erected for him not far from his own. Frangipani's time was so wholly occupied by the important events that were preparing, and the numerous consultations held respecting them, that he had not a moment to spare for the endearments of love.

The city of Milan had surrendered to King Francis by capitulation: almost all the other towns in the duchy had fallen into his hands, and he therefore invested Pavia, which alone put itself in a posture of resistance, in the confident hope that he should make himself master of it in a few weeks. The garrison, however, composed of Spanish troops under the brave Leyra, made such a gallant defence, that at the expiration of four months the besiegers had not gained the slightest advantage. This loss of time was the more rumors, as it enabled the constable of Bourbon, one of the greatest generals of his age, to hasten with a considerable force to the relief of Pavia, and to offer battle to the enemy under its walls. Whether Frangipani's heroism, and the eagerness of the young Venetian nobility for fighting, obscured his otherwise so clear military views to such a degree, that he too was for accepting battle; or whether, well knowing the little reliance that was to be placed on mercenaries, and those not regularly paid, as was here unfortunately the case, he foresaw the probability that the *Condottieri* would withdraw their forces, and that therefore a glorious death was at any rate to be preferred to a disgraceful retreat,—we know not: so much is certain, that after a considerable party, supported, it is true, by reason and the rules of military science, had obstinately opposed it, the king, to whom retreat without an appeal to the sword seemed too dishonourable, decided on giving battle, and the requisite preparations were made accordingly. This resolution, which, according to Count Frangipani's enemies, the King of France was induced by him to adopt, excited great hostility against him at Venice; but to this he paid at the time no particular attention.

Among the *Condottieri* who had furnished the Venetian Republic with troops, there was one named Camillo Ursino, not less distinguished for courage than for his noble person and polished manners. When it was made known that the battle was accepted, and the unpaid troops demanded their arrears before they again risked their lives, Camillo found means, easily by advances from his private funds, and readily by persuasion, to inspire the rude multitude with such enthusiasm, that most of them rejoined their colours, and promised to share the fortune of the day. The service thus rendered by Camillo to King Francis was the more important, as the army had been greatly weakened by the unreasonable detachment of sixteen thousand men on an expedition to Naples. The commander was honoured for it with a heavy gold chain.

History has recorded what a bloody day the fifteenth of February, 1525, was for France and Venice. The French rushed with impetuous valour upon the enemy, and forced particular portions of their army to give way; but fortune soon deserted their banners. The perfidy of the Swiss, who forsook their post; and the fury with which the imperial cavalry under the Marchese Pescara charged the French squadrons; while the Venetian mercenaries, posted to cover them, were overthrown in spite of their resistance, and the garrison of Pavia under Antonio de Leyra fell unexpectedly on the enemy's rear; decided the fate of the day. The rout became general, and the conflict changed into the most sanguinary carnage. In vain did Francis the First, surrounded by the French and Italian nobility, who lay bleeding about him, strive by the most daring intrepidity to renew the contest. His horse was already killed under him, and he was fighting on foot, when he too was at length overpowered and taken prisoner, with the king of Navarre.

The French army was almost entirely cut in pieces, and the Venetians lost nearly the whole of their principal nobility, and half of their mercenary troops. Frangipani, though himself wounded, had gone with a deputation to the camp of the haughty conqueror, and on learning that Ursino was to set out as a special messenger for Venice, though he had no opportunity of speaking to him, he sent a note by him for the countess.

Camillo, on landing from the gondola, and crossing the Place of St. Mark to the palace of the Doge, observed to his astonishment the insignia of mourning waving at the door of almost every mansion. He could not have believed the loss of the Venetians to be so great; and on entering the Doge's antechamber, he perceived that the lamentable tidings had arrived before him. Sorrow and dismay were legible in every countenance; and even the Doge himself, Andrea Gritti, a lofty, austere man, on receiving the report, had great difficulty to repress his feelings, and to preserve his dignity in the presence of the young soldier. The Doge intimated to him that in a few days he should return to the army; meanwhile he might rest and recruit himself in the lodging allotted to him. It so happened that he was quartered in the Frangipani palace. He was not personally acquainted with the count, and knew nothing of his domestic circumstances; he was therefore not a little surprised when, on the opening of the folding doors, he was met by a lady of the most exquisite beauty, heightened by the deep black of a mourning dress, whom her attendant introduced as countess Apollonia Frangipani. Ursino, not less warm an admirer of the fair sex than a brave soldier, had no sooner recovered from the agreeable alarm, than with the characteristic boldness of his profession he thus accosted the lady: "This gloomy dress, by which the most divine charms reluctantly suffer themselves to be enveloped, becomes you not, fair countess. Your husband lives, and is but slightly wounded. I, Camillo Ursino, captain in the service of the serene Republic, can assure you thus; and that billet bears witness to the truth of what I say."

"You must have a very bad opinion of me," replied Apollonia, "if the first time you have the honour of being in the presence of the wife of Count Frangipani, you can venture to address to her so unreasonable and so bold a piece of flattery. Neither can you consider me as a Venetian, if you are surprised to find me in mourning on an occasion that has cost my country so many and so severe sacrifices. From your accent, however, you are a *foreigner*: in your country perhaps other sentiments may prevail. My husband you say, is wounded, and yet he wrote these lines"

"He did write them, and is but slightly wounded; certainly more slightly than I am by your eyes."

"You did not see him?"

"I am not acquainted with the happy man, though I was told that an officer who frequently rode past during the engagement with his visor down, and in steel-blue armour, was Count Frangipani. By Heaven! were I in his enviable place, the whole army should know me by Apollonia's breast-knot attached to my helmet."

The countess dropped the veil over her lovely blushing face, and ordered her attendant to conduct the captain to the strangers' apartments, and to provide him with every requisite for his accommodation.

Camillo had too nice a sense of honour not to feel Apollonia's rebuke, but he was too much of a sensualist to regard it as any other than a challenge to venture still further. He considered every female as a lawful prize, and as having been endowed with beauty merely to embellish with it the pleasant day, and to give pleasure, without disgrace to the noble exertions of arms. The genuine soldier respects the property of others, and protects female virtue that is committed to his care. The rude mercenary, the vulgar freebooter, himself wholly destitute of moral worth, disbelieves its existence in others, and is on a level with the robber. Like the latter, he will steal the fruit for which he longs; he will lay snares for innocence, at which he scoffs; and in the unbridled indulgence of appetite he finds the most alluring side of his profession.

Such, too, were the sentiments of Camillo. Notwithstanding Apollonia's blushes, and the most rigid modesty, he felt convinced that she, like all the other women in the world, would be incapable of resistance when her hour was come; and to hasten it seemed to him the triumph of worldly wisdom, and an enterprise worthy of himself.

At dinner the lovely countess appeared so amiable and so attentive to her guest, that her behaviour must have convinced him of his error, had he not already been too deeply involved in it. As it was, however, he mistook Apollonia's hospitality for solicitude to make amends for her former coldness, and he generously resolved not to be too severe. Such a ridiculous infatuation would be almost incredible, did we not in our days see instances enough of it. The conversation soon turned upon the count. Camillo knew no more than that the intimate friendship with which Frangipani was honoured by King Francis the First, the brilliant distinctions which that monarch was constantly conferring on him, and, lastly, the circumstances of the count's having, by the king's express desire, removed his tent from the Venetian camp, and pitched it near that of his majesty,—had given offence to many illustrious officers, who had perhaps done as much as the count, though none of them ever thought of making much ado about it. Upon the whole, he added, the count had more enemies than friends; and this was owing, perhaps, not less to his conspicuous valour, than to the frankness with which he was accustomed to express himself on every occasion.

At these words, the fair countess heaved a deep sigh, and her large eyes filled with tears. "So then," said she, "envy every where pursues the steps of merit. Here too—would you believe it?—here, in his own country, jealousy and malice are busily striving to undermine my lord's reputation."

"Whoever has seen you," replied Camillo, "can easily conceive that your husband must be exposed to envy."

"Would to God it were excited by such trifles only!" ejaculated Apollonia. "No; his enemies envy him the consideration which he has acquired with the army, and the love manifested for him by his countrymen; nay, they accuse him of having sought the friendship of the King of France, in hopes of obtaining, through his influence, the supreme command of the troops—which no native is by right permitted to hold—and then subverting by force of arms the liberties of the people. Every one who is acquainted with the count must know whether his generous soul is capable of such ideas."

"So much the less, fair countess," rejoined Camillo, "need you fear those slanderers."

"As if," replied Apollonia, "people were not always disposed to believe the worst, be it ever so improbable! And are you, indeed, such a stranger in Venice, as not to know how the most upright is rendered an object of suspicion to the secret tribunal; how the attention of three formidable judges, who render no account, whom no one knows, is directed towards him? It is not the open, the public accusations that are most to be feared"——

"But may not this be unfounded?" asked the captain, interrupting the countess."

"Oh! it is but too true!" answered Apollonia —"to the disgrace of the republic, but too well founded. Nay, the most superficial, the most unsubstantiated charge preferred anonymously in writing, on any scrap of paper, and thrown into the jaws of one of those iron lions' heads* that are to be seen in all the public places, and that have subterraneous communications with the secret tribunal, is sufficient to tear the son from the arms of the parent, the husband from the bosom of his wife. In the depth of repose, under the mantle of night, and often in a wholly inexplicable manner, the unfortunate accused disappear, and fall victims to that horrible spirit of revenge which we here call policy, and which, like Satan himself, carries on its operations in the dark! Oh! how it wrings the heart to think it possible that"——

"Torment yourself not so ridicully," said Camillo, striving to soothe the unless, whose tears flowed apace. "How can a suffer a circumstance that is so unlikely er to befall you, to affect you so keenly?"

Apollonia replied, that she habit herself alone in view,—no, she had in view he a happy married pair, there affectionately ached brothers and sisters or friends, nay, all ankind, whose sacred rights were most fhently violated by such atrocities. She bade h consider how mutual confidence and the best ties might thus be rent asunder! every sin of morality stifled; and society degraded into a horde of poisoners, murderers, and bandi. She directed his view to scenes of heartrending anguish; when, as she had herself witnessed, mutilated bodies had been found in the streets, in which the sister recognised her brother, the wife her husband. Carried by virtuous enthusiasm to the highest pitch of emotion, she required Camillo to swear, never, while he live, to resort to the detestable expedient of secret accusation.

"I swear it, by your beautiful eyes!" replied the love-intoxicated young man, seizing her delicate hand, and passing it to is glowing lips.

After dinner, he was summoned by a senatorial messenger to attend the Doge in the evening, for the purpose of receiving his despatches. He punctually obeyed the order: but some delay took place. While he was pacing the anteroom to and fro, and admiring the master pieces of art with which it was adorned, a man of gloomy aspect, and from his dress a *nobile*, was introduced, and desired to wait in the same room, till the Doge, who was engaged, should leisure to speak to him. A conversation was commenced between Camillo and the stranger; and it naturally turned upon the event when then agitated all Europe, and particularly concerned the Venetians—the battle of Pavia. The *nobile*, who, as he said, had also to deplore the loss of two sons, threw, with undisguised resentment, the whole blame of this catastrophe on Count Frangipani, who, contrary to the opinion of the Duke of Urbino and all the experience captains, and supported only by Bonivecai, the worst of the French generals, had encouraged the king's romantic notions of honour and desire to fight against his own conviction. "But to be sure," continued he, "the traitor well knew what he was about. Before he could rule, it was absolutely necessary that all he opponents should be prostrated at his feet; ral how could this be done more easily and more effectually, and without laying himself open or a moment to direct accusation? The Moceniges, the Contarinos, the Foscarinis, and all te truly noble families, are enemies to a man like Frangipani, who tramples upon the nobility of his race, and courts the favour of kings, thatne may some day, with foreign money, foreign influence, and foreign arms, inflict a death-blow on the liberties of his country."

"I am not acquainted with the count, and therefore cannot make any reply to your accusation," said Camillo, with indifference. "But a lucky chance has assigned me quarters in his palace; and indeed, what one sees the divinely beautiful Apollonia, and hears her descant on her husband's merits"——

"Divinely beautiful Apollonia, indeed!" reiterated the *nobile*, with a sarcastic sneer. "We know this *divine* Apollonia pretty well. In the absence of a third person, she can be human enough."

"What do you say?" hastily exclaimed Camillo, who had listened to the charge against the count, preferred by one who was evidently his enemy, [illegible] but who found against Apollonia.

"I say," rejoined the Venetian, "that the prudish countess, in the presence of her servants, and Apollonia unobserved in her chamber, are two totally different persons."

"Heaven and earth!" cried the inflamed Camillo. "Is it then really so? can that proud heart throb for something more ardent than cold duty? can that marble bosom be made to heave higher by the anticipation of joy? could I my self"——

"Raise your voice a little more," said the *nobile*, "and then the Doge himself can give you answers to all your questions, which to me seem very ridiculous in the mouth of a young and handsome soldier."

At that moment the silver bell rang, the lofty doors flew open, and Camillo was ushered into the inner apartment of the Doge, hung with red velvet.

When, after receiving his despatches, he again left it, the *nobile* was gone. Nor did he miss him. How could the ardent Camillo, who, in the presence of the Doge himself, was thinking of scarcely any thing but Apollonia's charms, banker after the odious innuendoes of one who manifestly hated and envied Frangipani, perhaps on the same account? No; a very different subject engaged his excited imagination, which impelled his inflamed blood with tenfold force through his swollen veins. His penetration [illegible] had not been at fault. Apollonia was inclined, like all women in like circumstances, to console herself for the absence of her husband, and, with genuine female art, had contrived to disguise with the mask of lofty virtue the transport she felt on account of the opportunity that presented itself, and perhaps the liking that had sprung up for him at that moment. He determined to punish her with a shower of burning kisses for this little deception. That Apollonia was waiting, waiting with anxiety for him, was as clear to his mind, as that the expression of innocence in her looks, and of the purest modesty in dress and demeanour, was nothing but an appearance, which the highest proficiency in the arts of deception enabled her to assume. But how, when, and where he was [illegible] the doubly sweet because forbidden fruit, he had no how had to discover. Apollonia [illegible] had told him, that she should not return till late from a visit of condolence to some of her relations. He, on the other hand, was to be by break of day at the Rialto, where his gondola would be waiting for him. To chance, which had so often befriended him, he at length resolved to leave the decision of this matter. At all events, he had gold and steel in readiness, according as he might need the service of either. To beguile the slow pace of time, he traversed Venice in all directions, visited the public places, and, when night had enveloped town and sea in darkness, he entered a house, the lighted window of which indicated a tavern. He knew not one of the company whom he there found engaged in drinking and play. After some time, when should be spy in a corner, seated quite alone at a small table, but the *nobile*. Nothing could be more seasonable—he should drink with him, and wine might perhaps make him communicative in regard to Apollonia. He accordingly addressed him, and proposed that they should have a bottle of Cyprus together. The stranger assented: they drank, talked, grew warmer and more familiar. Wine unsealed more and more the lips of the *nobile*, and this man, who before looked so dull, had soon drawn so lively a picture, not only of the Venetian women in general, but also of Apollonia herself, that were but half of what he said true, Camillo had reason to anticipate the most welcome reception. As he kept plying the bottle, the generous liquor opened his heart also, and when the Venetian inquired what Apollonia had said during dinner, he faithfully recapitulated the whole conversation, and dwelt particularly on Apollonia's terror of secret accusations. The *nobile* observed with a smile, that on this point the fascinating countess had grossly exaggerated; adding, that there was no instance of a person having been apprehended immediately after a secret charge, several warnings being always previously given;* and it was only in case the party proved incorrigible that punishment ensued.

The clock now struck one, and the *nobile*, who could not be prevailed on to take another drop, quitted the house with firm step, while Camillo, with a head confused by the fumes of wine, reeled through the streets to the Frangipani palace. With tottering feet he ascended the marble steps, glistening in the brightest moonlight; and on entering the lofty vaulted gallery, and soon stood before an open door, through which the fragrance of flowers, the harmony of sweet sounds, and the silver rays of the moon, poured in a torrent that bewildered the senses. It was Apollonia's chamber. Lofty pillars of white marble supported a rose-coloured silk awning; the drapery, descending in rich folds to the floor, was held back by silver arms twisted into the form of serpents, and shewed the swelling pillows on which the first beauty of her time was wont to repose. At the open bow-window, before which the sea glistened tremulously in the moonbeams, was seated Apollonia in the lightest *negligee*, with her eyes upraised to heaven. The soft breezes that played through the apartment had blown aside the light covering from her bosom, which heaved in unrestrained loveliness to meet the sportive zephyrs. Her hair flowed freely in long black ringlets over her majestic form. Her delicate fingers drew melancholy tones from the lute that lay upon her arm, while the big tear slowly trickled from her overcharged eye. Oh! had this object been reflected in the soul of a youth fraught with love and delicacy, long would it have shone refulgent there, as in the most glorious temple! On the contrary, it met the view of a half-intoxicated debauchee, whose gross appetite transformed it into the idol of the moment. Unable to contain himself, and determined on proceeding to the last extremity, he rushed precipitately on the countess, who dropped the lute with a shriek of terror. Regardless of her cries for assistance, he clasped her in his arms and covered her with kisses, which she vainly struggled to avoid. "No prudery, adored Apollonia!" said he with unsteady voice; "mine thou shalt and must be, and that this very hour." Strengthened by the genius of insulted innocence, Apollonia disengaged herself from his grasp, and fled by a door leading into a contiguous apartment. Camillo heard the key instantly turned in the lock; he heard the repeated ringing of the countess, and, foaming with rage, hastened to reach his chamber, before the servants should intercept him. He succeeded in securing his retreat, and, furiously cursing his disappointment, threw himself upon his couch. Scarcely had his rage given place to the heavy sleep of intoxication, when he found himself shaken by no very delicate arm: he awoke. A lofty figure in armour stood beside him, with his visor closed. "Up," cried he, in a hollow tone, "and arm without delay! The Marchese Modrusi, the brother of the countess, awaits you in the marble hall, to make bloody atonement for your misconduct." There was no time for reflection, as an immediate answer was required. Camillo, scarcely awake, began to equip himself in silence for the combat. He repaired to the marble hall, where his antagonist, likewise in armour, was waiting for him with drawn sword. Camillo's guide now raised his visor, and displayed, in the clear moonlight, the face of a venerable old man. "I am," said he, "the Cavaliere Modrusi, Apollonia's uncle. You scarcely number so many years as I do scars of wounds received in glorious battles. This young man opposite to you is my nephew, who lends to my infirmity and the insulted honour of his cousin his arm against a scoundrel. Now you know the whole." At these words young Modrusi placed himself in a fencing attitude, and though considerably smaller than Camillo, [illegible] evidently his enemy, [illegible] but who found

* What the nature of these warnings was may be in general from the circumstances that these holes when they were given fell down immediately, and were obliged to be carried away.

* The holes that were covered by these lions' heads are still visible, but the heads themselves are removed, and their direct and subterraneous communication suppressed.

astonishment, the count not only received him in the most courteous manner, and did full justice to the signal valour which he had displayed in the recent engagement, but added, that the emperor Charles having granted permission to the King of France, to repair with such of his officers as he should himself select to Pizzighittone, the king had appointed to this duty himself and Camillo Ursino, who might therefore make immediate preparations for the journey. The captain was thunderstruck. To Frangipani's kindness, it was very evident he owed the honour and the advantages that awaited him: with what front then could he appear in the presence of one so generous, and whom he had so deeply injured!

His troops, dwindled to one-half, had totally dispersed, after their chams had been satisfied by the Duke of Urbino, and we next find our hero, honoured by King Francis, beloved by Frangipani, and esteemed by the Spanish commanders, at Madrid, whither the King of France had been conveyed at his own request, because he hoped much from a personal interview with his conqueror. The more Frangipani attached himself to Camillo, whose ardent spirit seemed to delight him, the more the astonishment of the young man at the count's conduct was converted into admiration of him. Such noble pride, such constancy of attachment, such determined perseverance in that which was once for all acknowledged to be just and right, he had never yet found combined in any individual. It is the fair side of youth, that, quickly discerning excellence, it feels itself powerfully attracted by it, and cheerfully and wholly resigns itself to its influence. Such too was the case with Camillo; he conceived the warmest affection for the generous man, who so kindly met every advance of his young friend. But the higher Camillo found himself raised by so many honourable distinctions, the more he felt it out of his power to reveal to him the dreadful secret, which frequently hovered upon his lips. He kept hoping that Apollonia's letters would report the circumstance, and thus afford him occasion to disburden his conscience; but, with celestial kindness and the most extraordinary resignation, the countess never took the least notice of the affair: nay, when her husband expressed how happy he was in the society of his young and distinguished friend, Apollonia in her answer congratulated him on having won over so promising a young man, by his example, to virtue and honour. The count shewed the two letters to Camillo, who, in his solitary moments, could not help confessing to himself, that he appeared between this noble pair like Satan between two angels.

It happened about this time, that the Republic of Venice was ready to conclude an alliance with Pope Clement the Seventh, Genoa, Florence, and Francis Sforza the Second, of Milan, against the Emperor Charles the Fifth. What fitter person could the senate have chosen to negotiate with so many potentates, than the illustrious and celebrated Count Frangipani? Accordingly he received instructions to return to Venice, in order, as it was expressly stated, to be employed in this mission. It was requisite, of course, that this step should be kept secret. None was therefore made acquainted with it but King Francis and Camillo, who, falling in an agony at the feet of the count, implored him to reveal the cause that summoned him back to Venice. Far as was Frangipani from comprehending the cause of the emotion of his young friend, he nevertheless cheerfully complied with his request, and having pacified him, set out the following night. King Francis the First, burning with desire to revenge on his conqueror the disgrace he had suffered, had by secret messengers sent orders to France for the most expeditious armament; and as the equipments might be clearly understood, he despatched Camillo to his mother, Queen Louisa, whom he had appointed regent of the kingdom, and strongly recommended him to her notice; so that this officer, who soon shewed that he was capable of rendering good service in his profession, was promoted to be colonel of one of the new-raised regiments, which may perhaps be considered as the ground-work of the standing army of France. Here he daily looked for the arrival of Count Frangipani, but in vain. In answer to the inquiries which he caused to be made at Venice respecting him, he was informed that the countess resided on her estate in the Trevisan, and that her husband was ambassador at Genoa or Rome. Seized with a gloomy presentiment, he wrote to both cities, and addressed a letter to the countess herself. He received no reply. His anxiety was now increased to the highest pitch; and as the second Italian war had just commenced he easily obtained permission to precede the troops he was to command, and to make inquiry at Venice for the count, for whom he was charged with a letter from the king himself. He hastened through the Trevisan to the residence of the countess, which he had so often heard named. There he was told that she had accompanied her husband on his embassy. Oppressed by the most dismal forebodings, he pursued his route to Venice, and hurried to the Frangipani palace. At its gate, he learned the intelligence which extended him, as if thunderstruck, upon the marble pavement. Apollonia and her husband had disappeared, and the senate—so the porter informed him with tears in his eyes—had summoned the nearest relatives to take possession of the Frangipani property, unless the count made his appearance within the space of a year. "But," added the old man in a tremulous and hollow tone, "the year will pass away, and they will neither of them be seen again."

Whoever had beheld the unfortunate Camillo when he awoke from a deep swoon in the porter's lodge, would have felt sincere compassion for him. He was no longer the same man. His haggard eyes were deeply sunk in their sockets, and his deathly pale brow was covered with perspiration. His dark hair stood erect; his lips quivered; his knees shook; conscious guilt was depicted in all his features. Towards evening he repaired, with a full purse in his bosom, to the palace of the supreme tribunal. The habitation of the gaoler was soon found. His heart was moved, not by the gold, which he proudly rejected, but by the deplorable state of Camillo, to whom he disclosed what he was desirous of knowing. He had himself conducted Apollonia and her husband, after their examination, to their fate across the *Bridge of Sighs*. "Then"—he made gestures to signify strangulation; and Camillo was obliged to lay hold of the iron gate to keep himself from falling. In the prison where they had been confined together, they had left some words written on the wall. Camillo begged as the highest favour to be permitted to see this writing, and his request was granted. The writing was Apollonia's, which Camillo knew but too well, only traced by a trembling hand. Silently weeping, he fell upon his knees, apparently offering up a short prayer: he then quitted the terrific building, and hastened back to the Frangipani palace, where he gave the porter all his money, with the injunction to cause masses to be said annually on the 3d of September for his master and mistress. He then hurried away, and was never heard of afterwards.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TAKE BACK THE RING.

Take back the ring, take back the ring,
Which I received from thee;
Take back, take back the glittering thing—
Its charms are lost to me.

Take back the ring, 'twill but renew
The hopes I fain would quell.
Oh take it, let no thought of you
Within my bosom dwell.

It might—but no, I'll not awake
Dreams that long since are o'er—
This once loved pledge I bid ye take,
Once—but beloved no more.

Oh! take it then, it is the last
Ye e'er shall know of me.
And with it, perished be the past,
All hopes—all thoughts of thee.

C. H. W.

COURTSHIP OF LAVALLETTE.

* * * * "All my comrades had obtained advancement: the (General (Bonaparte) wished to reward me also; but, not willing to expose himself to refusal from Government, he determined to bring about a marriage between me and Mademoiselle Beauharnais. One day, when I had accompanied him to the treasury, to expedite the sending off of the sums that were required at Toulon for the fleet, he ordered his coachman to drive along the new Boulevards, that he might have at his leisure a conversation with me. "I cannot make a major of you," he said; 'I must therefore give you a wife—you shall marry Emilie de Beauharnais: she is very handsome, and very well educated. Do you know her? I have seen her twice: But, General, I have no fortune. We are going to Africa—I may be killed—what will become, in that case, of my poor widow? Besides, I have no great liking for marriage.' 'Men must marry to have children—that is the chief aim of life. Killed you certainly may be. Well, in that case, she will be the widow of one of my aides-de-camp—of a defender of his country. She will have a pension, and may again marry advantageously. Now she is the daughter of an emigrant, that nobody will have—my wife cannot introduce her into society. She, poor girl, deserves a better fate. Come—this business must be quickly settled. Talk this morning with Madame Bonaparte about it: the mother has already given her consent. The wedding shall take place in eight days—I will allow you a fortnight for your honey-moon—you must then come and join us at Toulon on the 29th.' It was then the 9th. I could not help laughing all the while he spoke. At last I said, 'I will do whatever you please: but will the girl have me?—I do not wish to force her inclinations.' 'She is tired of her boarding-school, and she would be unhappy if she were to go to her mothers'. During your absence she will live with her grandfather at Fontainbleau. You will not be killed, and you will find her when you come back. Come, come—the thing is settled. Tell the coachman to drive home." In the evening I went to see Madame Bonaparte. She knew what was going forward, and was kind enough to show some satisfaction, and call me her nephew. 'To-morrow,' she said, 'we shall go to St. Germains—I will introduce you to my niece: you will be delighted with her—she is a charming girl.' Accordingly, next day, the General, Madame Bonaparte, Eugene, and I, went in an open carriage to St. Germains, and stopped at Madame Champan's. The visit was a great event at the boarding-school: all the young girls were at the windows, in the parlours, or in the court-yard, for they had obtained a holiday. We soon entered the gardens. Among the forty young ladies, I sought anxiously for her who was to be my wife. Her cousin, Hortense, led her to us, that she might salute the General and embrace her aunt. She was, in truth, the prettiest of them all. Her stature was tall, and most gracefully elegant; her features were charming, and the glow of her beautiful complexion was heightened by her confusion. Her bashfulness was so great, that the General could not help laughing at her—but he went no further. It was decided that we should breakfast on the grass in the garden. In the meanwhile I felt extremely uneasy. Would she like me? Would she obey without reluctance? This abrupt marriage, and this speedy departure, grieved me. When we got up, and the circle was broken, I begged Eugene to conduct his cousin into a solitary walk. I joined them, and he left us. I then entered on the delicate subject. I made no secret of my birth, nor of my want of fortune: and added—'I possess nothing in the world but my sword, and the good will of the General—with it I must leave you in a fortnight. Open your heart to me. I feel myself disposed to love you with all my soul—but that is not sufficient. If this marriage does not please you, repose a full confidence in me: it will not be difficult to find the pretext to break it off.—I shall depart: you will not be tormented, for I will keep your secret.' While I was speaking, she kept her eyes fixed on the ground; her only answer was a smile, and she gave me the nosegay she held in her hand. I embraced her. We returned slowly to the company, and eight days afterwards we went to the municipality. The following day a poor priest, who had not taken the oaths, married us in a small Convent of the Conception, in the Rue St. Honore. This was in some manner forbidden, but Emilie set a great importance on that point: her piety was gentle and sincere."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Lines on the death of Emily Stevenson Mercer, a beautiful and interesting child, aged four years and two months.

Ah! no—for buried in eternal sleep,
The dead behold not when the living weep.

Why do you mourn, your darling dies,
Cold in the grave the body lies;
Low, mouldering in the dust.
The body dies, the soul in love
Doth reign with God, in heaven above,
Where none but Christians rest

No—never shall slavery hurt its breast;
No pain shall rob the soul of rest.
Nor aching hurt its head.
Nor yet from power do dread alarms,
Nor e'er be taken from its arms.
Its tender parent's dead.

No more the army hand of death,
Its coral lips shall rob of breath,
Or cause the eye to mourn.
Nor shall the rolling storm impart
Its dreadful message to the heart,
For joy the brow adorns.

O! let no tear be ever shed
By parents for their darling dead,
Or heave a piteous sigh.
Lo, in the grave remote from care,
Will your cherub hear you there?
For silent it does lie.

Ah! lovely flower, thy bloom is fled
Of coral clear, and rosy red,
They're sunk beneath the grave.
Your parents, friends, on earth most dear
Sisters and brothers, all do hear,
To grieve in sorrow leave.

But cease to mourn, O! Sisters, dear,
For soon shall you and I appear
Beneath the chastening rod.
Our bodies in the grave will lay,
To moulder with its kindred clay:
O! may we reign with God.

Written for the Casket.

PENCILLINGS.

BY OLADUS.

Oh! hear ye the sounds of the whispering air!
The strains of sweet music are lingering there;
And spirits are holding their revelries nigh,
For they *are*, and they dance in the clear blue sky.

Oh! hear ye the stream as it murmurs along!
The waters in sport are repeating their song;
The pebbles are covered with sparkles of light,
As if they had come from yon heaven so bright.

Oh! hear ye the clash of weapons of war,
And, groans, and the death-cries that burst from afar!
'Tis the music of battle, the rush of the brave,
Their kindred, their friends, and their country to save.

Oh! hear ye the numbers that swell from above!
The angels are telling of Heavenly love,
And the song as it comes from that pure band,
Is the soul of sweet music—the spell of God's land.

Solon, the sage of Sparta, inquired of Æsop what was Jupiter's employment—what was his regular daily business in the skies? "To humble those that are elevated, and elevate those that are humble!" said the fabulist.

Ambition is like choler, which makes men active, forward, and bustling if it be not stopped; but if stopped it becomes malign and venomous; yet to take a soldier without ambition would be to pull off his spurs.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, January Term, 1832.

SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, ex. THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

This cause is in every point of view in which it can be placed, is of the deepest interest.

The defendant is a State, a member of the Union, which has exercised the powers of government over a People who deny its jurisdiction, and are under the protection of the U. States.

The plaintiff in error is a citizen of the State of Vermont, condemned to hard labor for four years in the penitentiary of Georgia, under color of an act which he alleges to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the U. States.

The legislative power of a State, the controlling power of the constitution and Laws of the U. States, the rights it they have any, the political existence of a once numerous and powerful people, the personal liberty of a citizen, are all involved in the subject now to be considered.

It behooves this Court, in every case, more especially in this, to examine into its jurisdiction with scrutinizing eyes, before it proceeds to the exercise of a power which is controverted.

The first step in the performance of this duty is the inquiry whether the record is properly before the Court.

It is certified by the Clerk of the Court which pronounced the judgement of condemnation under which the plaintiff in error is imprisoned, and is also authenticated by the seal of the Court. It is returned with, and annexed to, a writ of error issued in regular form, the citation being signed by one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and served on the Governor and Attorney General of the State more than 30 days before the commencement of the term to which the writ of error was returnable.

The Judicial act,* so far as it prescribes the mode of proceeding, appears to have been literally pursued.

In February, 1797, a rule was made on this subject, in the following words: "It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk of the Court to which any writ of error shall be directed, may make return of the same by transmitting a true copy of the record, and of all proceedings in the cause, under his hand and the seal of the Court."

This has been done. But the signature of the Judge has not been added to that of the Clerk.—The law does not require it. The rule does not require it.

In the case of Mamis vs. Hunter's devisee, an execution was taken to the return of the refusal of the State Court to enter a prior judgement of reversal by this Court, because it was not made by the Judge of the State Court to which the writ was directed; but the exception was overruled, and the return was held sufficient. In Bird vs. Van Ness,† also a writ of error to a State Court, the record was authenticated in the same manner. No exception was taken to it. These were civil cases. But it has been truly said at the bar, that, in regard to this process, the law makes no distinction between a criminal and civil case.—The same return is required in both. If the sanction of the Court could be necessary for the establishment of this position, it has been silently given.

McCulloch vs. the state of Maryland,‡ was a qui tam action, brought to recover a penalty, and the record was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the signature of the Clerk, without that of a Judge. Brown et al. vs. the State of Maryland, was an indictment for a fine and forfeiture. The record in this case, too, was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the certificate of the Clerk. The practice is both ways.

The record, then, according to the judiciary act, and the rule and practice of the court, is regularly before us.

The more important inquiry is, does it exhibit a case cognizable by this tribunal.

The indictment charges the plaintiff in error and others, being white persons, with the offence of "residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation without a license," and "without having taken the oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia."

The defendant in the state court appeared in proper person, and filed the following plea:

"And the said Samuel A. Worcester, in his own proper person, comes and says, that this court ought not to take further cognizance of the action and prosecution aforesaid, because, he says, that, on the 15th day of July, in the year 1831, he was, and still is, a resident in the Cherokee nation; and that the said supposed crime or crimes, and each of them, were committed, if committed at all, at the town of New Echota, in the said Cherokee nation, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and not in the county Gwinnett, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court: And this defendant saith, that he is a citizen of the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, and that he entered the aforesaid Cherokee nation, in the capacity of a duly authorised missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under the authority of the President of the United States, and has not since been required by him to leave it: that he was, at the time of his arrest, engaged in preaching the Gospel to the Cherokee Indians, and in translating the sacred Scriptures into their language, with the permission and approval of the said Cherokee nation, and in accordance with the humane policy of the government of the U States for the civilization and improvement of the Indians; and that this residence there, for this purpose, is the residence charged in the aforesaid indictment: and this defendant further saith, that this prosecution the state of Georgia ought not to have or maintain, because, he saith, that several treaties have, from time to time, been entered into between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, to wit at Hopewell, on the 28th day of November, 1785; at Holston, on the 2d day of July, 1791; at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of June, 1794; at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1798; at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1804; at Tellico, on the 25th day of October 1805; at Tellico, on the 27th day of October, 1805; at Washington city, on the 7th day of January, 1805; at Washington city, on the 22d day of March, 1816; at the Chickasaw Council House, on the 14th day of September, 1816; at the Cherokee Agency, on the 8th day of July, 1817; and at Washington city, on the 22d day of February, 1819: all which treaties have been duly ratified by the senate of the United States of America; and, by which treaties, the United States of America, acknowledge the said Cherokee Nation to be a Sovereign Nation, authorised to govern themselves, and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference by the several States composing the United States of America, in reference to acts done within their own territory; and, by which treaties the whole of the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Nation, on the east of the Mississippi, has been solemnly guaranteed to them; all of which treaties are existing treaties at this day, and in full force.

By these treaties, and particularly by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston, the aforesaid territory is acknowledged to lie without the jurisdiction of the several States composing the Union of the U. States; and it is thereby specially stipulated, that the citizens of the United States shall not enter the aforesaid territory, even on a visit, without a passport from the Governor of a State, or from some one duly authorised thereto, by the President of the United States; all of which will more fully and at large appear, by reference to the aforesaid treaties. And this defendant saith, that the several acts charged in the bill of indictment, were done, or omitted to be done, if at all, within the said territory so recognized as belonging to the said Nation, and so, as aforesaid, held by them, under the guaranty of the United States: that, for those acts, the defendant is not amenable to the laws of Georgia, nor to the jurisdiction of the courts of the said State; and that the laws of the State of Georgia, which profess to add the said territory to the several adjacent counties of the said State, and to extend the laws of Georgia over the said territory, and persons inhabiting the same; and, in particular, the act on which the indictment is in this defendant is grounded, to wit: "An act entitled an act to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power, by all persons, under pretext of authority from the Cherokee Indians, and their laws, and to prevent white persons from residing within that part of the chartered limits of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and to provide a guard for the protection of the gold mines, and to enforce the laws of the State within the aforesaid territory," are repugnant to the aforesaid treaties, which, according to the Constitution of the United States, compose a part of the supreme law of the land; and that those laws of Georgia are, therefore, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect; that the said laws of Georgia are also unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the various contracts formed by and between the aforesaid Cherokee Nation and the said United States of America, as above recited: also, that the said laws of Georgia are unconstitutional and void, because they interfere with, and attempt to regulate and control the intercourse with the said Cherokee Nation, which, by the said Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States; and because the said laws are repugnant to the statute of the United States, passed on the —— day of March, 1802, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;" and that, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction to cause this defendant to make further or other answer to the said bill of indictment, or further to try and punish this defendant for the said supposed offence or offences alleged in the bill of indictment, or any of them: And, therefore, this defendant prays judgment whether he shall be held bound to answer further to said indictment."

This plea was overruled by the Court. And the prisoner, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The jury found a verdict against him, and the Court sentenced him to hard labor, in the penitentiary, for the term of four years.

By overruling this plea, the Court decided that the matter it contained was not a bar to the action. The plea, therefore, must be examined for the purpose of determining whether it makes a case which brings the party within the provisions of the 25th section of the Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

The plea avers that the residence, charged in the indictment, was under the authority of the President of the United States, and with the permission and approval of the Cherokee nation. That the treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, acknowledge their right as a sovereign nation to govern themselves, and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference with, and attempts to regulate and control, the intercourse with the Cherokee Nation, which belongs, exclusively, to Congress; and, because, also, it is repugnant to the statute of the U. States, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

Let the averments of this plea be compared with the 25th section of the Judicial Act.

That section enumerates the cases in which the final judgment or decree of a State Court may be reviewed in the Supreme Court of the United States. Those are, "where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission."

The indictment and plea, in this case, draw in question, we think, the validity of the treaties made by the U States with the Cherokee Indians. If not so, their construction is certainly drawn in question; and the decision has been, if not against their validity—"against the right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up and claimed under them." They also draw into question the validity of a statute of the State of Georgia, "on the ground of its being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the U. States, and the decision is in favor of its validity."

It is, then, we think, too clear for controversy, that the act of Congress, by which this Court is constituted, has given it the power, and, of course, imposed on it the duty of exercising jurisdiction in this case. This duty, however unpleasant, cannot be avoided. Those who fill the judicial department have no discretion in selecting the subjects to be brought before them.—We must examine the defence set up in this plea. We must inquire and decide whether the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error has been prosecuted and condemned, be consistent with, or repugnant to, the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the U. States.

The Constitution declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress."

The Constitution also declares that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."

The subject of these two clauses is the admission of States into the Union. The language of them is plain, and the action of the government, both in admitting new States, and in settling the extent of old ones, is conformable to their obvious meaning.

Under the first of these clauses, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, and Iowa, have been admitted into the Union, on the same footing with the original States. Not a syllable can be found in the Constitution which even hints that a different footing was contemplated for those States which might thereafter be admitted.

The limits of the original States were prescribed in conformity with their colonial charters, or the cessions of the British crown. Some of these charters have been construed by this Court, in cases which have come before it, and the limits of the States settled in conformity with the decisions.

The Georgia charter has been construed by this Court, in the case of Jones vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, 543, and the limits of the State settled conformably to the charter.

The controversy between Georgia and the Cherokees respecting the extent of the Cherokee country commenced before the Revolution, and continued, with occasional intermissions, until the year 1802, when it was finally terminated by compact.

By that compact, Georgia ceded to the U. States the country now constituting the Western States of Mississippi and Alabama, and the U. States stipulated to purchase for Georgia the Indian title to the lands within the State, as soon as it could be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms.

In the year 1817, the Cherokees made a cession to the U. States, and in the year 1819 a further cession, both of which were to be sold for the benefit of Georgia.

In 1827, the Cherokees, being dissatisfied with the compact of 1802, annulled their former laws, and adopted a constitution, by which they claimed to be an independent nation, capable of managing its own affairs, and governing itself.

This constitution has been the subject of much discussion in the courts of Georgia, and has been declared void by the Supreme Court of that State.

The controversy between Georgia and the Cherokees was brought before this Court at its last term, in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. the State of Georgia, 5 Peters, 1. The opinion of the majority of the Court in that case is understood to have decided that the Cherokees were not a State, and could not therefore maintain the action.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights must be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted, and that we have the power to redress them, we think it cannot be denied that the case is cognizable in this Court.

It is in these words: Whereas the exercise of the U. States have conferred, by every attribute in their power, to persuade Indians in general with an opinion that it is the duty of the States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians, take possession of their country: To obviate such a suggestion the U. States do engage to guaranty the aforesaid nation of Delawares and their heirs, all their territorial rights, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as the said Delaware Nation shall abide by, and hold fast, the chain of friendship now entered into."

The parties thus agree that other tribes, friendly to the interest of the U. S. may be united to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress.

This treaty, in ancient days, and in its provisions, is formed, as near as may be, on the models of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe.

The 6th article does how Congress then treated the injurious colors of cherishing designs unfriendly to the political and civil rights of the Indians.

"During the war of Revolution, the Cherokees took part with the British. After its termination, the United States, though desirous of peace, did not feel its necessity so strongly as while war continued. Their political situation being changed they might very well think it advisable to assume a new tone, and to impress on the Cherokees the same sort for Congress which was before felt for the king of Great Britain. This may account for the language of treaty of that well. There is the more reason to suppose that the Cherokee chiefs were of very ancient judged the language, from the fact that every one makes his mark, no chief was capable of signing his name. It is probable the treaty was interpreted to them.

The treaty is intended with the declaration, that "the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions."

When the United States gave peace, did they not also receive it? Were not the parties desirous of it? He we commit the history of a day, does it not inform us that the United States were least in a situation to obtain it as the Cherokees? We assert, further, had the Cherokees come to the seat of the American Government to solicit peace, or, did the American commissioners go to them to obtain it? The treaty is made at Hopewell, not at N. York. The word "give" her, has no real importance attached to it.

The first and second notes stipulate for the mutual restoration of prisoners of one or of course equal.

The third article engages the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other power.

This stipulation is found in Indian treaties generally. It was introduced into the treaties with Great Britain, & may probably be found there with other Europ an powers. Its origin may be accounted for, so far as the rights of the natives were concerned. The power of war is given only for defence, not for conquest.

The charters contain passages showing one of their objects to be civilization of the Indians, and their conversion to christianity—objects to be accomplished by conciliating conduct, and good example; not by extermination.

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"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have, either wilfully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

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Such was the policy of Great Britain towards the Indian nations inhabiting the territory from which she excluded all other Europeans; such her claims, and such her practical exposition of the charters she had granted. She considered them as nations capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of governing themselves under her protection; and she made treaties with them, the obligation of which she acknowledged.

Thus was the settled state of things when the war of our Revolution commenced. The influence of our enemy was established, her resources enabled her to keep up that influence; and the colonists had much cause for the apprehension that the Indian nations would, as the allies of Great Britain, add their arms to hers. That, as was to be expected, became an object of great solicitude to Congress. The war involving a claim to their lands, of asserting any right of dominion over them, Congress resolved "that the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indian nations, appears to be a subject of the utmost moment to these colonies."

The early journals of Congress exhibit the most anxious desire to conciliate the Indian nations. Three Indian departments were established, and commissioners appointed in each, "to treat with the Indians in their respective departments in the name and on behalf of the united colonies, in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians, and to prevent their taking any part in the present commotions."

The most strenuous exertions were made to procure those supplies on which Indian friendship was supposed to depend, and every thing which might excite hostility was avoided.

The first treaty was made with the Delawares, in September, 1778.

The language of equality in which it is drawn, evinces the temper with which the negotiation was undertaken, and the opinion which then prevailed in the United States.

"1st. That all offences or acts of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

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"3d. The third article stipulates, among other things, a free passage for the American troops through the Delaware nation, and engages that they shall be furnished with provisions and other necessaries at their value.

"4th. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or the offenders, by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs, and usages of the contracting parties, and natural justice." &c.

"5th. The 5th article regulates the trade between the contracting parties, in a manner entirely equal.

"6th The 6th article is entitled to peculiar attention, as it contains a disclaimer of designs which were, at that time, ascribed to the United States, by their enemies, and from the imputation of which Congress was then peculiarly anxious to free the Government.

It is in these words: Whereas the enemies of the U. States have prompted, by every artifice in their power, to persuade Indians in general with an opinion that it is the duty of the States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians, take possession of their country: To obviate such a suggestion the U. States do engage to guaranty the aforesaid nation of Delawares and their heirs, all their territorial rights, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as the said Delaware Nation shall abide by, and hold fast, the chain of friendship now entered into."

The parties thus agree that other tribes, friendly to the interest of the U. S. may be united to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress.

This treaty, in ancient days, and in its provisions, is formed, as near as may be, on the models of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe.

The 6th article does how Congress then treated the injurious colors of cherishing designs unfriendly to the political and civil rights of the Indians.

"During the war of Revolution, the Cherokees took part with the British. After its termination, the United States, though desirous of peace, did not feel its necessity so strongly as while war continued. Their political situation being changed they might very well think it advisable to assume a new tone, and to impress on the Cherokees the same sort for Congress which was before felt for the king of Great Britain. This may account for the language of treaty of that well. There is the more reason to suppose that the Cherokee chiefs were of very ancient judged the language, from the fact that every one makes his mark, no chief was capable of signing his name. It is probable the treaty was interpreted to them.

The treaty is intended with the declaration, that "the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions."

When the United States gave peace, did they not also receive it? Were not the parties desirous of it? He we commit the history of a day, does it not inform us that the United States were least in a situation to obtain it as the Cherokees? We assert, further, had the Cherokees come to the seat of the American Government to solicit peace, or, did the American commissioners go to them to obtain it? The treaty is made at Hopewell, not at N. York. The word "give" her, has no real importance attached to it.

The first and second notes stipulate for the mutual restoration of prisoners of one or of course equal.

The third article engages the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other power.

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* Judicial act, sec. 25, 1 U. S. 84. † 4 Cranch, 42. ‡ 4 Wheaton, 316. § 6 Wheaton, 264. ‖ 8 Wheaton, 543. ¶ 6 Wheaton, 515. ** 9 Wheaton, 738.

Evening Post.

☞ Containing, perhaps, a larger amount of reading matter, than is furnished in any other paper; its weekly contents are written, selected and prepared expressly for this, and without reference to any other weekly or daily publication.

On Saturday, a lady who resides in Tenth street, was grossly insulted by a man who called at her house to sell books. A servant having told him, very civilly that his goods were not wanted, he refused to go away. The lady herself then told him that she wished to purchase nothing; when the fellow, taking it for granted that there were none but women in the house, poured forth a volley of abuse, and walked off.

This is not the first occurrence of the kind that we have heard of lately. Some of these street pedlars are decent enough; but others are intolerable insolent. They always, however, behave themselves, except when they have reason to be sure that they are not within reach of a man; and so escape summary punishment.

As the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Furness were passing out of church last Sunday morning, a gentleman standing near the door, was seized, as we understand, with an epileptic fit. He made vehement attempts to speak; but intelligible utterance failed him, and he fell with great force against the wall of the edifice. His head received a severe wound in the fall; the blood gushing from it almost in a stream. A physician in the neighborhood was sent for, and succeeded in restoring animation. The gentleman was then removed. We were informed that an accident, similar in some respects, happened to a lady in the church of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, in Arch street.

We learn from the Danbury, (Con.) Republican of Wednesday last, that a murder was committed in Danbury, in this state, on Thursday week, in the evening, about seven o'clock. Mr. Noah Barnum, of Danbury, was shot by his own son, who had been offended at him, previously. The gun was loaded with two balls, one of which entered his abdomen; the other his head. He expired instantly. The murder was deliberate—the son —only eighteen years of age—having during the day, cut the lilac bushes from before the window, for the purpose of aiming with more unerring certainty. No longer ago than last week, one man was sentenced to be hung, by judge Dagget, at Litchfield, in June next, and another narrowly escaped conviction. INTEMPERANCE was at the bottom of the crimes, in both instances. On Tuesday, near Winsted, Norman G Marble, aged thirty-two years, "cut his throat in a most shocking manner." He had been in a melancholy state of mind.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Saturday contains these paragraphs:—

In the House to-day, the bill prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets passed its first reading in committee of the whole, with the amendment, that it shall go in operation *on the first day of May next.*

The canal commissioners yesterday reported on the resolution, offered by Mr. Gebneart, giving an account of the agents, superintendents, engineers, clerks, &c. employed in their department, together with their salaries.

The Franklin rail road bill, and the bill authorising an increase of the capital stock of the Columbia Bridge Company, and appropriating 50,000 dollars to said company, have passed the Senate.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against the canal commissioners, have been in session several days. A number of witnesses have been examined on the part of the petitioners, and several more, we understand, are to appear.

THE OLD DOMINION.—The Fredericksburg, Virginia Arena, remarking upon Mr. Clayton's inde[illegible] language used in the debate on the [illegible] Memorial, says—

"[illegible] must speak for his own State, and [illegible] for others. We are happy to have [illegible] our power to assure him that there is at least one State" south of the Potomac" which is not in the combustible condition he imagines. Virginia does not like the Tariff, but she is certainly not in a "high state of excitement," nor are her people "rising against oppression." There never was a time when the union was dearer to Virginia than at this moment. There never was a time when the reckless schemes of the nullifiers met with execration more unanimous and cordial.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.—The prevalent opinion here (at Richmond) seems to be, that the President will do his duty, and see that the laws be enforced; but, from the tone of the Court Journal, we have little expectation of this. If it be asked, ought the judgment of the Court to be carried into execution by arms? we return the question, and ask what will be the consequence of failing to execute it? Will not the Federal Government be virtually dissolved? Is that, in truth, any longer a Government, which is too feeble to execute its laws? We are brought at once to the point—is it better to have recourse to the bayonet, to attempt to keep the Union together, or to permit a peaceable withdrawal of its members; or, lastly, to hobble on like the old Confederation, each State obeying such laws as she liked, and disobeying others? It is plain that the condition of the Government is at this moment, little else or little better, than under the old Articles of Confederation; and we trust it will have become evident to all men, what a chimera consolidation is, and how much superior in force, the centrifugal power in the system is, to the centripetal.—*Whig.*

PIRATE CAPTURED.—A late London paper has the following paragraph: "The Lady Raffles overtook the Elphinstone, and communicated that she had touched at Ascension, where she had seen a large pirate vessel, the prize of his Majesty's ship Primrose, captured a few weeks before; the pirate carried 28 guns, and had on board 230 men. The action lasted seven hours; the pirate lost 101 men, the Primrose 50. The Captain was deprived of his left arm by a shot. The pirates were chiefly Spaniards, who are to be sent to England as prisoners."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The York and Maryland Line-Rail-Road Bill has now passed both houses, and received the signature of the Governor, and thus become a law.

The bill to abolish Lotteries passed in Committee of the whole on Saturday, and its further consideration was postponed until to-day.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to enable the Mayor Alderman and citizens of the city of Philadelphia to carry into effect certain improvements and execute certain trusts, was read and passed. Mr. Berrdet submitted a motion for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 20th of March.

The bill to incorporate the village of Germantown passed a third reading in the Senate.

Since the passage of the Coke and Iron bill, several bills have been reported to the Legislature for the incorporation of companies to manufacture iron.

AUDUBON.—We have before us another letter from this gentleman, dated "U. S. Schooner Shark, 100 miles up the St. John's river—bound upwards, February 17, 1832." He says—

"I have only time to say we are all well. A dreadful accident to one of our sailors—(the shooting off his hand) gives me an opportunity to send this to St. Augustine. We have here a continuation of the poorest country on earth, with the exception, I suppose, of the Deserts of Arabia. No birds, no plants, that are worthy of attention. Never was a person so deceived as I have been by the accounts of Floridas; not even a view worthy of the pencil, has yet been observed—nothing but pine barrens, poorer and gloomier than those on the Atlantic shore of the south east Jerseys. If we shoot ten birds in a day, of the most common sort, we look upon it as an achievement bordering on the wonderful. Not a shell have I seen since I left the St. Johns. Alligators it is true, are fully abundant: we have 25 or 30 alive on board to experiment upon.

* * * * *

How far we shall be able to proceed up this *chocolate colored river*, I do not know; but I *feel* as if to return to its entrance was the best occurrence that could happen. It would take about five years to inspect what *I* call the Floridas, and after all, the reports would be—"*Alas! poor Yorick!*"—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Globe of Monday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Everett, from the committee on the Library, reported a resolution, directing the clerk to purchase two hundred and forty copies of the documentary History of the Bank of the United States. After a short debate, the resolution was agreed to.—The bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.—Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur; but before the question was decided, the house adjourned.

From the Globe of Tuesday.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to amend the amendment offered by Mr. WEBSTER, by striking out that clause of it which provides for the representation of fractions.

The subject was discussed nearly three hours, by Messrs. Dickerson, Robins, Buckner, Hayne, Morgan, Sprague, Clayton, Webster, and Frelinghuysen, when the motion to amend the amendment was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to strike out 47,700 and insert 44,000, as the ratio in the bill, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 20.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the house resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the U. S. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Root, that the committee be chosen by ballot.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Daniel and E. Everet, and opposed by Messrs. Blair of [illegible] Coulter of Penn. Dragoo proposed to amend the resolution by directing the committee to report by the third Monday in *April*. Mr. Collier has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. Clayton's resolution concerning the Bank of the United States was further discussed, and the amendment of Gen. Root to appoint a select

...s enable it to serve the Holy Alliance policy in ... it will find overall generously contempt. There is ... difference between the present time, and that ... the Russian were suffered to advance in Paris. ... is a formidable power in the sense in which the ... ships are formidable by land. In entering a ... country, with a large force, you are starved, ... a small force you are beaten.

The London Gazette of December 27, contains the following article:—"The Russian nation is indignant at the conduct of England, or rather the perfidious Ministry, has in the insolence of Polands last we shall have one ... We will strip off its mask, and we will show the ... how a people is rescued from slavery. You shall ... whether Pozzobo spoke the truth, when he ... to whatever cause he bear him. Kossuh is now ... and Poland will henceforth hinder it from interfering in the affairs of Europe. It is one Asiatic government."

We see that Albania, invaded with debt, and now ... the blood purification principles, dare to name the ... Turkey, which was never deserting Napoleon ... first army that ever entered its territory, and which ... punish the temerity at Paris itself! No, its turn ... and then we shall make no treaty with that ... except in Calcutta. Its false policy has played its ... Let it go and make an alliance with the ne... of Africa, towards whom it is so well inclined, and ... Europe is to do so. We, barbarians and slaves, ... will give us freedom. Meantime let it go on; ... we desire."

POLAND.

...ments in the Hamburgh papers of the 31st ult. ... confirm, in a favorable view of the condi... the Polish troops that have been so often referred to ... this journal. While recruiting is not, might also ... be inferred, but are deserted from starving by re... the pay them to demand a passage to France, ... it is added, they could not be received ... Prussia.

"Poles banished to Siberia are divided into three ... Those who are the most active part in the unsuccessful ... of the 29th November, those are sent to North... where they must work in the mines. The second ... is composed to be sent either to the northern pro... The third class of the Polish army, the regular troops ... are placed under the superintendence of the police, ... and the nobility, without any further restraint, ... sent to Prince Radziwil and some other great ... and Poles, it is said they will have to reside in Asia... and the southern provinces of the empire are some... the climate of Poland are settled. The property ... those officers who have not accepted the amnesty is ... by the Russian government. Their chil... sent to the school for cadets, at Riga, whence they ... sent to the regular, as common soldiers to the army."

ITALY.

...ters from Italy to the 27th Jan. The General ... Count Frederic Colloredo, Austrian Governor ... ordered despatches from Colonel Hughes, ... Colonel and requested the assistance of the Austrian ... for the entrance of the Pontifical troops into Bo... which was defended by considerable corps of pe... At the close grands had surrounded upon Bologna, ... and one within the last fortnight. M. de Metternich ... addressed to the French government a diplomatic note, ... which he declares that Austria, whenever she has interfered in the affairs of Italy, was not actuated by a spirit of ... but merely by a conservative feeling, and that ... country believed her to interfere a second time with ... to humanity.

...ollowing is a statement in the Philadelphia Price Current, ... of Wheat Flour in the principal ports ... United States, in the year 1831, were as follows:—

	barrels.		barrels.
...	86,633	Falmouth, Va.	34,300
...	868,200	Richmond,	123,700
...	474,000	Petersburg, &c.	92,300
...	333,130	N. Orl. 1st qual.	388,800
...	194,975	ing. Sep. 30,	
...	103,735		
...	74,727	Total,	2,117,125

BRITISH STATISTICS.

Extracted for Williams' Journal and Register.

...ble by HOUSE, the duty paid on home consumption on ... of Tobacco ...

	British.	Colonial.	Foreign.
...	2,731,101 gals.	2,303,141 gals.	1,265,397 gals.
...	3,697,831	137,408	30,887
...	3,984,139	14,661	16,621
...	10,413,071	1,650,949	1,310,778

...ptions in England and Wales, 26,000; Beer, Ale, and ... 6,000; Beer and Ale only, 1,776.

...ompiled from the Customs House for the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer.

...ports of Specie Exported from New York from 1st October, 1830, to September 30th, 1831.

...rter, 1830—October, November and December.		
...ican Silver Coin, domestic,		267,705
...	Foreign,	39,360
...	do. do.	91,235—397,526
...r, 1831—January, February and March.		
...ican Silver Coin, American,		14,000
...	Foreign,	42,416
...	do. do.	143,744—200,160
...rter, 1831—April, May and June.		
...ican Silver Coin, American,		96,000
...	Foreign,	39,875
...	do. do.	1,274,566—1,410,441
...rter, 1831—July, August and Sept.		
...ican Silver Coin, American,		276,771
...	do.	6,292,877—6,569,648
...	Total exported,	$9,356,433

...London papers contain an account of the number ... persons that have emigrated from the United Kingdom, ... United States and by the Canadas, from 1829 to 1831, ... the years set down as ...

	U. States.	Canadas.
1829	11,817	12,084
1830	13,307	12,307
1831	24,194	50,574
... end of 1831	54,754	68,293
	68,106	143,348
		68,106
		174,454

...ly total of those that went to Canada came subsequently to the United States.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 17, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

...Biography of Dr. David Ramsay, by J. B. S. will be ... in our next week.

...ome Rose is closed from attempting to write poetry ... least for a time—if encouraged by friends she may ... they are trifling with her feelings.

...e remarkably silly: his selections may be found in ... poems of the country.

...Parody is a sad affair—laughable verbal, to persons ... memory history, but being out of season, are edify... to the "general reader."

...The Bonus," by W. is indecipherable.

...ad author is C. B. J.'s letter especially worthy of ... The humorous style in which it is written, is ... objection against its publication.

...The Veiled Dog," by R. we shall endeavor to publish in ... issue of a few weeks. Articles of that description ... come in with unexampled rapidity.

...Poems, we are sorry to say, we cannot utilize.

...The Lady's Answer," by W. we shall endeavor to find ... for shortly.

...In reconsideration of "a Philanthropist," would better ... the subject of the causes in which the matter ... has already been ventilated.

...Many orders are received to forward "Engravings" and "Engravings in Sets." When orders ... indefinite, we are at a loss to ascertain what ... are wanted. They should always be specified "Copperplate Engravings," or "Wood Engravings." Five sheets of wood Engravings are now on sale. A new assortment of very beautiful Steel and Copperplate Engravings, in sets, will shortly be for sale at this office.

A beautiful lithographic quarto print of the ...on JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, the late efficient Postmaster General, from Messrs. Childs and Inman's press, is for sale at this office. The print is ... a likeness taken by Neagle, and is remarkably accurate. The price is 50 cents per copy. Postmasters ordering a dozen or more copies, will be furnished them at a liberal discount.

The Pittsburg Mercury relates, that on the 6th ...stant, a skiff containing nine persons, was capsized in the Monongahela river, five of whom were drowned. The accident was occasioned by the unskilfulness of the gentleman having the ... In endeavoring to recover one he had dropped, the skiff dipped, which, creating alarm among the ladies, caused them to incline their weight on the other side, by which it was overturned. The names of the persons drowned are —Mr. and Mrs. Lowe and child, Miss Brockle...ton, and Mrs. Clarke. They were all natives of England.

The number of the American Quarterly Review just published, contains the following articles—

1. The case of the Cherokee Indians against the state of Georgia.—Argued and determined at the supreme court of the United States, January Term, 1831. This article is a defence of the decision of the court, which dismissed the bill on a ground of a defect of jurisdiction.

2. The French Opera.—By M. Castil Blaze. A very interesting article on the history of dramatic music in France.

3. Report of the Select committee, for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of establishing Assay offices, within the Guld Districts of North and South Carolina.—An Historical Inquiry into the production and consumption of the Precious Metals. This dissertation contains much valuable information in regard to the location of Gold Mines; the quality of the Metal; where found in the greatest abundance, and the profitable working of Mines. The conclusion of this chapter is devoted to remarks on the precious metals of Europe, and their effects upon the people and government.

4. Of Religion, considered in its origin, its form and developements.—By Benjamin Constant. Rather an usual title for an article in this Review, but one, nevertheless, which prefaces an important dissertation, on the various political creeds prevalent in the early ages.

5. The Elements of Mechanics.—By James Renwick, L. L. D. The remarks on this work embraces a succinct account of the rise and progress of mechanical philosophy.

6. Poems by N. P. Willis, and Poems by W. C. Bryant.—These authors are severely handled by the Reviewer, the first for affectation and the obscurity of his language, and the latter for the dulness and verbosity. They are charged with belonging to the Lake School of Poets, founded by Woodsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. The faults of this style of diction, of which Willis and Bryant largely partake, are, according to the Reviewer, "composition with epithets without meaning, and sentiment without pathos." Its followers, "are careless without ease, and laborious without showing polish. Their decorations are tawdry, and impart no elegance to their diction. Their versification is in general sluggish, and often intolerably rugged. They seem to have no relish for that delightful melody, which, in well written poetry, charms the hearts of men, and is congenial to the soul of every true bard." Willis's poems before the society of the United Brothers, the writer pronounces double distilled nonsense.

7. Memoirs of the Duchess of Aberantes, or Historical recollections of Napoleon, the Revolution, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration. This work the Reviewer commends in the highest terms of praise.

8. Guatemala, or the United Provinces of Central America, in 1827-8, by Henry Dunn, and Narrative of an official visit to Guatemala from Mexico, by G. A. Thompson, Esq. The able article on these works embraces many entertaining Historical facts in regard to Central America.

9. Report on the currency of the United States. This article contains a complete review of this important question, connected with the necessity of a continuation of the United States Bank. The opinions advanced, we regard as being sound, and incontrovertible.

The Health office reports 144, as the number of deaths which took place in the city last week—...ber of which were by consumption of the lungs," 10 by convulsions, 13 by scarlet fever, and 9 by measles. Sixty-eight of the whole number were under the age of five years.

The Reform meeting held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, was respectably attended. Spirited resolutions were passed, setting forth the necessity of amendments in our constitution.

In the court of Quarter Sessions on Monday last, Mr. Loughead, a magistrate of Southwark, charged with having knowingly passed a counterfeit bank note, was acquitted, the jury awarding that the prosecutors should pay the cost. This acquittal was received with great favour by Mr. Loughead's numerous friends in Southwark. In the evening, about ten o'clock, a bonfire was built opposite the justice's residence, in testimonial of their joy, by which all the fire companies were called out.

A colored girl, named Catharine Smith, alias White, was brought before the Mayor on Monday morning, on a charge of infanticide, and after an examination, committed to prison to await her trial. The infant was found by the lady with whom Catharine resided, under a chair cushion, by the weight of which it had been suffocated.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa. on the 3d instant, passed resolutions, severely censuring Gov. Wolf, for pardoning a certain John M'Laughlin, convicted at a late court for gambling, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Thomas T. Ash, bookseller, in Chesnut street above Fourth, has just published, in a beautiful little volume of 55 pages, Washington's Farewell address. It is accompanied with a clever engraving of Washington, and a suitable introduction. The volume is got up in a very neat manner. The matter which it contains should be familiar with every American. We have no doubt that a very large edition will rapidly be disposed of.

Conrad of Naples was performed at the Arch street Theatre, for the fourth time, on Saturday evening. Mr. Scott, we understand, is engaged to produce the piece at the Baltimore theatre, in the course of the ensuing week. He will no doubt be received with favour.

The entertainments at this house, for the past week have been of the most attractive character. Miss Vincent, Miss Duff, Miss Rock, Mr. Booth, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wemyss, and others have appeared in favourite parts, to the infinite satisfaction of those who appreciate good acting. Miss V. concluded her re-engagement on Thursday evening, in the character of Lydia Languish.

Mrs. Knight's benefit, at the Chesnut street theatre, on Monday, drew, as we anticipated, a crowded house. The entertainments were of a rich and edifying character. The Military spectacle of NAPOLEON, continues to attract full houses. It is a splendid piece; the crossing of the Alps by Bonaparte's army, is one of the best stage scenes we have ever witnessed. The Philadelphia Band show to great advantage in this piece.

The New York Bowery theatre is to be reopened on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. Hamblin. Mr. Booth, Mr. Blanchard, and Miss Vincent are engaged.

Anderson, the unfortunate player, has published another card, addressed to the Gothamites, beseeching their forgiveness for his errors and misdoings. He states his intention to return to England shortly, but that he wishes to be at peace with the Americans first.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, vs. Beaver Meadow Rail Road Company.

Two singular reports have recently been presented to the State Legislature, by a majority and minority of a committee, to whom were referred memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that the same rates of toll may be charged in the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, as are charged by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and that additional privileges may be granted to the Beaver Meadow Rail Road Company. As the report and counter report would occupy considerable space, we have thought best to give only a condensed view of both.

The report of the majority of the committee recapitulates a portion of the history of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. and draws inferences that the company is an odious monopoly, that they charge more toll for transporting anthracite than they ought to charge, to the depression of the growing wealth and prosperity of the proprietors of other coal mines, in the vicinity, and especially to the detriment of the Beaver Meadow Company, incorporated to make a rail road to the river Lehigh, in April, 1830.—The report therefore recommends that the Lehigh Company be deborred the privilege of using the Delaware canal, until they reduce their own tolls to the same low rate, *and that the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Company be granted the right of having a preference in subscribing to a part of the stock of any new banks which may hereafter be established in the city of Philadelphia!!* Such a monstrous absurdity has never before been proposed, even in a stock-jobbing legislative lobby! The following are the resolutions appended to the report:—

Resolved, That the canal commissioners be, and they are hereby required and directed to assess such rates of tolls on the Delaware canal, on all anthracite coal passing down the Delaware canal as shall equal, per ton, per mile, the rate of toll charged on the Lehigh canal, until the tolls on the Lehigh canal are reduced, and do not exceed per ton, per rate, the usual and customary tolls charged per ton, per rate, on the Delaware canal.

Resolved also, That it is expedient to allow each of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Rail-road and Canal Company, a preference to the amount of his stock, in subscribing upon the same terms which are allowed to others, into the book stock of any new bank which may hereafter be established in the city of Philadelphia.

In the counter report is given a sketch of the great difficulties and expenses borne by the Lehigh Canal and Navigation Company, in bringing their plans to completion.—It states that the company's canal is one of the finest ornaments of the state, and that it has raised the county of Lehigh, previously a wilderness, to a high state of improvement, evidenced by the price of the land along the Lehigh, which at the commencement of the operations of the company could be purchased at six or ten cents an acre, whereas it now commands as many dollars. That the tolls of the company are a third less than they are authorised by law to charge, and that if they do decrease a monopoly, they wish to obtain it by supplying the public with coal at a cheaper rate than is supplied by any other dealers,—in illustration of which assertion, reference is made to the fact, that last winter while other companies sold their coal at ten dollars per ton, the Lehigh company disposed of the whole of their stock, at $3 50, the usual summer price.—To rebut the arguments used in the report of the majority, a correspondence is given, shewing the *management* by which the Beaver Meadow Company's charter was obtained. From page seven of the report, we extract the following:—

"They now lay before you the result of their inquiries. Joseph Barnes made an agreement with Nathan Beach and others, having adverse claims to title, which resulted in the Beaver Meadow Rail mine tract coming into the possession of said Barnes, who mortgaged it to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of the city of Philadelphia for about $73,000, which mortgage has not since been removed. In 1830, *as the Legislature were willing to grant independent lines for rail roads and not for coal companies*, application was made for the incorporation of the Beaver Meadow rail-road company, who, as a compensation for making a rail road from their own mines to the river Lehigh, were to have the privilege annexed of owning and working 100 acres of land, with the usual appurtenances of a coal company."

The following concluding paragraph from the minority report may give to the uninitiated some idea of stock-jobbing:—

"But your committee have noticed enough incongruities in this correspondence to show that considerable management and contradiction took place in the commencement of this institution. From other sources information has reached the committee, from which they are led to believe that the following will appear to be the facts of the case, if an enquiry be instituted.

"That Joseph Barnes and John Conard were jointly interested in the Beaver Meadow speculation; that upon the passage of the law an arrangement was made for a sham subscription to the stock; that Barnes made an arrangement with Marrick, to subscribe 1000 shares, without paying one cent for them, and, as it is said, the property is not to this day cleared from the incumbrance of the mortgage, and therefore that it still stands in the name of Barnes, and that the company now has only a conditional existence; and finally, that the certificate given by the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was not predicated on money deposited there by the commissioners of the Beaver Meadow rail-road and coal company, but upon the deposit of a note for $3000, which was merely passed to their credit for the express purpose of being the foundation of the certificate; and the company never had authority to draw for any portion of it on the bank."

The editors of the Pennsylvania Union Times, in their paper of the 8th inst. have inserted a very ill natured article, directed, principally, against the conductors of the Post. The chief cause of their indignation and abuse is, that we are literary politicians—not because we ourselves write political articles, but on account of our admitting in the columns of the Post, the letters of a Washington correspondent. Of this correspondent, Messrs Youngman and Ingram, say—"few are more bitter in showing their hostility to the present administration."

Now it occurs to us forcably, that in regard to this matter, the editors in question have, in the first place, committed an egregious blunder, of which they will hereafter become ashamed; and secondly, that as a natural consequence of this blunder, they have made themselves supremely ridiculous by writing a flat contradiction. The mistake is, in supposing our correspondent hostile to the national administration. Were we privileged to mention names, that of our Washington correspondent would make our friends of the Herald sensible of the injustice they have done us; but as we are not, we can only assure them that a more devoted Jacksonman is not to be found between New Berlin and Philadelphia. If this assertion be questioned, we hold ourselves ready to make the position tenable by reference to the letters themselves. They are not, neither were they ever intended for *political* letters. They are the unbiassed remarks of a *gentleman* of intelligence, too well acquainted with the character of the Post, to write aught that would compromit its neutrality. Perhaps his feelings may have occasionally swayed his judgment, and induced him to find fault with certain acts of the opponents of the national administration, or of the administration *itself*, but if so, in giving them place, it was with the expectation on our part, that every discreet reader would make due allowance, for the occasional harsh expressions of a person writing from the *theatre of war*. His sentiments we have never adopted as our own, though with some few exceptions, we know of no reason why they might not be adopted by every individual, whether friendly to the cause of Jackson, Clay, Wirt, or Calhoun.

The contradiction which the editors have put in type, it is calling us politicians—regular built advocates of a party—while at the same time they acknowledge themselves unacquainted with our political sentiments! Truly, he must be a singular party political editor whose writings do not develope his opinions; and of a surety is he an efficient advocate, whose principals are neither for nor against his leader! What sages must they be who construe the Herald—gifted not only with the faculty of second sight, but with the singular ability of discovering things where there is nothing to be discovered!

A few minutes before the severe thunder shower on Monday evening, a gentleman passing along Fifth street near Market, was assailed by a ruffian, knocked down, and severely beaten. His cries brought assistance, when the villain made off. The gentleman was conveyed into a druggist's shop, in the vicinity, and his wounds were dressed. His face was much injured. He professed himself utterly ignorant of any cause for so villainous an attack, and stated that he had not the slightest knowledge of him by whom it was made.

The body of a man was found in the river Delaware, above Trenton, on the 4th instant. Name unknown; about five feet seven or eight inches high, apparently heavy set; an old scar on his forehead—warmly clad, in a suit of black cloth, with boots and no stockings on—when found, on his shirt were the letters S. T. marked on the tail, a snuff box with S. H. marked in silver on the lid—a quantity of tickets in the Union Canal Lottery; twenty-eight cents in cash in his pocket. This may let his friends know, if he has any in this country, that an inquest was held over him, and their verdict was; drowned. He was buried in a decent manner, in what is known by the name of Hankingson's old burying ground, in Amwell township, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey. His clothes are in the hands of Samuel Hartley, Esq. in Lumberville—and will be cheerfully delivered to any one that will make it appear, he is entitled to receive them.

We notice in the Baltimore papers a certificate, signed by twelve respectable gentlemen, setting forth, that on the 8th instant, Mr. Houghton, the American Fire King, after various experiments with Prussic Acid, upon cats and dogs, did himself take fifteen drops of the deadly poison, without sustaining any injury. This feat, according to our daily journals, entirely eclipses any thing ever performed in that line, by the French Salamander. Mess. Chaubert's experiments in poison were confined to quadrupeds.

Letters have been received in N. York, mentioning the marriage, at Paris, of the notorious Miss Wright to a foreigner, neither young nor handsome, but rather having something of an ogre in his appearance—in other words what ladies would call "a fright." It is added that the aid of Lucina was successfully invoked by the happy couple before they had recourse to Hymen. The least said about such matters the better in general case; but there is something in the particular instance before us "to point a moral," if not "to adorn a tale." The subject of a scandal though long since thrown off and disowned by the kind friends whose feelings her manifold improprieties outraged, was at one time a woman whose talents, intelligence and modesty of deportment, richly entitled her to all the courtesies which were extended her. She lost her respectability not by being carried away by the "vanities of the world," the intricacies of life acting upon a weak mind, but by an attempt not less remarkable for its impudence than its absurdity, to break through the usages of society with impunity, and set its established rules at defiance. Her naturally strong but not perverted mind had taken up some ridiculous idea concerning the position which women ought to maintain in the world, and the propriety of her sex asserting their right to participate in the dignities and share what she considered the immunities of the other. In advancing this position, with a great deal of ability, her ill-regulated passions were brought into play, and probably unknown to herself first influenced her in entering upon the course she adopted. Their gratification has now brought her so low, that her present condition contrasted with the former estimation in which she was held, reads a striking lesson to her sex to confine their ambition within their own peculiar sphere of power; and to followers of her tenets generally does this termination of her course teach the absurdity of embracing doctrines whose tendency their original promulgator has so forcibly illustrated. We should not be surprized if this deluded woman, who so modestly set up her own perceptions of "*truth*" (this was her favorite phrase) against what the accumulated mass of mankind have in gathered centuries regarded as such, should die in one of the most ancient faiths she can adopt, and close her eyes perhaps in a nunnery.

MELANCHOLY.—The following persons, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, perished at the wreck of the Schr. *Increase*, from Norfolk, lost on the South side of Long Island:—Midshipman *Gansewoort*, U. S. N. of Albany; Mr. *J. P. Wiles*, Merchant, from near Elizabeth City, N. Car.; Master *Edwin Carter*, of Kentucky, and Mr. *Stafford* of this city. The two former were drowned in attempting to land on a bale of cotton, and the two latter perished from exposure on the wreck.—Their baggage saved is in the charge of Messrs. Doane, Sturges & Co. Coffee House ship, who will deliver it to their friends.

New way to get an Office.—A late Harrisburg paper relates an anecdote worth repeating, as it may afford new light to office seekers, in these days of *Reform*. An individual, in one of the outgoing for the office of Justice of the peace, a boon in the gift of the Governor, and not apt, by the way, to be dealt out with a niggard hand. But in this case, the applicant unfortunately lacked character; at least he was unable to procure the necessary recommendation, to his excellency. His "documents" were not deemed sufficient, and he was dismissed with a flea in his ear. The applicant, however, did "not give it up"—and fell upon a very ingenious plan of supplying the deficiency. It happened that a petition had been circulated in his neighbourhood, for a grant of a few miles of turnpike road. To this the signatures were "numerous and respectable;" and the applicant had nothing more to do than to detach a sheet or two of names from that petition, and attach it to his own, which was neatly executed, with the help of scissors and paste. Being now well recommended, he procured his commission without further difficulty.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the *weaving* department of the UNITED STATES MINT, north Seventh street. We understand considerable damage was done to the interior. The roof was entirely destroyed, in consequence of the difficulty of access.

The alarm of fire on Monday forenoon, proceeded from the Ship Anchor, loading for New Orleans, at the wharf above Market Street. The fire caught from the camboose pipe, and was immediately extinguished after slightly injuring a portion of the sails and rigging.

The young man who attempted to commit suicide at the Indian Queen Hotel, on Friday of last week, died on the ensuing morning. Mr. G. Nagle, generously and humanely provided for his decent burial.

George Woolpet and William W. Warner were, on Thursday the 5th instant, elected without opposition Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden, the former in the place of *Elijah Dallett*, resigned, and the latter in the place of *Cornelius Nyskern*, deceased.

In our state Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Boyd reported bills to charter several banks; the Girard—the Farmers' and Traders'—the Manufacturers' and Mechanics'—the Frankford and Moyamensing. The bills to incorporate the Machpelah cemetery society and the Delaware fire company were passed.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 10th inst.—32 men, 24 women, 30 boys and 24 girls. Of these 32 were of or under the age of one year, 6 between 1 and 2, 21 between 2 and 5. 25 died of consumption, and 10 of measles.

Arrangements are making for building a new theatre in New York. It is to be located in Broadway, north of Chamber street, and is expected to be superior in all respects to the Park.

A late London paper states that there are one hundred and sixteen persons now in prison in the different jails in the United Kingdom, on conviction for smuggling, and that the wives and children of smugglers there, who are kept by the parish, amount to one hundred and fifty in number.

Monsieur Chabert has removed to Washington, where he still advertises to go through his fiery experiments—Houghton, the American Salamander, publishes an Observer man in the Baltimore papers, in which he again challenges Chabert, and asserts that he has already won 1800 dollars from the foreigner, but without being able to obtain a cent of it.

On the 1st inst. in a trap which had been set in Sherburne, Mass. for a supposed fox, a huge wild cat was found caught by one of his toes. He was shot, and found to measure three feet in length, and to weigh twenty-one pounds. No animal of that kind has been killed in Sherburne for fifty years.

The Hon. Gabriel Moore from Alabama, has been requested by his constituents to resign his seat in the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, has requested his constituents not to re-elect him. The request of Mr. Holmes will be cheerfully complied with; but it is doubtful whether Mr. Moore will gratify his constituents by resigning. Of both it may be said—"*Brag* is a good dog, but Holdfast's a better."

Richard H. Bayard, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Wilmington, Delaware.

The Danbury (Ct.) Recorder relates the particulars of one of the most wicked and unfeeling acts that we have had occasion to record. A a man named Noah Barnum was sitting by his fireside in that village, on Thursday evening last, he was shot by some villain from the outside of the house, and killed almost instantly—the contents of a musket, consisting of small stones and shot, taking effect in his head and breast. He was about 50 years of age. His two sons have been arrested on suspicion of having the murderer, and circumstances appear to justify the suspicion.

The Hartford (Ct.) Mirror states that on Thursday last, a man named Norman G. Marble, aged 22, residing near Winsted, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat. He was observed to be in a gloomy state of mind for some days previous to the suicide.

The force of the militia of New York, is given in the official report as 189,034 men.

The Annapolis Republican states that "the bill relating to free negroes and mulattoes, reported by the joint committee, excepting the House of Delegates until now which on Friday night, at which hour it passed—ayes 46, nays 23. It appropriates $200,000.

In Connecticut, the number of permanent residents unable to read, (exclusive of minors) is estimated at thirty only!

One night during the performance of "The Mysteries of the Castle," Reynolds, expressing his surprise at the thinness of the house said, "I suppose it is owing to the war." No," replied Morton, "it is owing to the peace."

The Volcanic Island, lately found near Sicily about which it was said Naples and England were like to quarrel, has settled the threatened dispute by disappearing.

In the matter of the controversy between this state and New Jersey as to boundaries, when the cause was called in the Supreme Court some days ago, the Attorney General of this state, Mr. Bronson, and his associate counsel, Mr. Butler, according to a statement in the Telegraph, asked a postponement till Monday next, on the ground of not being sufficiently prepared—yet the cause has been pending *some years* before the Court!

An Edinburg paper of January, contains the following:—"Andrew Kinloch, of West Kilbridge, Ayrshire, can be backed to ride 200 miles against Mr. Osbaldestone, for 500 pounds. He has ridden 275 races since 1819, of which he has won 212; or he can be backed against any man in the world to run on his hands and feet, any distance that may be agreed on; or, still further, to leap a bar four feet and a half high, and alight like a horse on his hands and feet.

The brig Kremlin, at Boston, from Sumatra, whence she sailed on the 19th November, brings information that the town of Troumund, has been consumed by fire, and that 14,600 pounds of pepper were destroyed. The town was set on fire by the brother-in-law of the Rajah, originating in some family quarrel. The incendiary had been put to death.

The Indiana Journal publishes a memorial to Congress, asking for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and states that it has been signed, without distinction of party, by nearly all to whom it had been presented. We stated some time ago (says the Journal,) that public opinion in this quarter of the country was almost unanimous in favor of re-chartering the Bank, and our statement is fully verified in regard to this county by the experiment which has been made.

On Sunday night, a stage, with four horses, belonging to Rice and Baker, of Albany, broke through the ice at Waterford, and the horses were drowned. There was but one person in the stage, and he saved himself. On the same night, a stage and horses, with passengers, broke through the ice opposite Coxsackie, but there was no loss of lives or property.

Mrs. Royal has a play on the anvil, to be called the "Cabinet;" it will soon be ready for the stage.—If Mrs R. has made the late Cabinet her theme, we think she has found a prolific subject—though, to borrow a phrase—it is a subject rather for comedy than tragedy.

A case of mal-practice was recently decided at Litchfield, Conn. in which a young physician, for having inoculated a female just below the elbow joint, wounding a nerve, and effecting an incurable injury, was fined $100.

The total of the most recent report concerning the Cholera in Great Britain is—of cases, 3493, of deaths, 1069. Seven or eight cases had occurred in Edinburgh. The disease attacks only the most intemperate and uncleanly persons; it feeds, like fowl birds, on carrion. Pestilence perflame abroad the office of the scavenger.

An oil man, of Gloucester, England, about to fail in business, secreted three barrels of spirits of Turpentine in a pond. Some of his neighbors, learning the circumstance, unstopped two bore holes in the casks, that the turpentine might escape, and when it had well leaked out, and covered a large surface of the pond they set it on fire. A faint imitation of the burning lake, and a warning to dishonest oil men.

In the British House of Lords, on the 26th January, the Duke of Wellington said, distinctly, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would not ratify the treaty concerning Belgium and Holland until they had the consent of the King of the Netherlands.

Two hundred and fifty shares of U. S. Bank stock sold in New York on Monday, at 126.

Subscriptions have been made in London for Madame Torrijos, widow of the Spanish patriot, who with his band was recently executed.

Two large meetings have been held in Manchester, both on Sundays. At the last, the magistracy, with a large number of constables, appeared suddenly among the listeners and speakers, and took into custody the chairman and several of their active members.

The Wyoming Wilkesbarre Herald says, that the Nanticoke dam has been *undermined*, by the immense body of water that passed over it.

The Susquehanna Democrat says—A few days since, a gentleman left in our possession a needle of the largest size, which he informed us was taken from the heart of a cow after she was slaughtered. It was supposed the animal swallowed it in her food; a hard substance was found about it, and probably many months had elapsed since it took up its residence in this *vital muscular* region. We leave it for the speculation of the curious, with the remark, that we have no reason to doubt the statement of our informant.

Economy.—We have heard (says the Adams Gazette) of a person who borrowed a neighbor's almanac, and "copied it off" to save the expense of buying one.

Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is described as a bluff, hale, fresh looking man, not more than eight-and-forty, although he states that he had attained the age of sixty. His personal appearance is homely, but prepossessing, and the expression of his face is chiefly characterised by shrewdness and good humor.

Six hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents were presented to the fire department fund in New York, as the nett proceeds of a ball at the Bowery theatre. The amount!

Mrs. Royall has taken sides with *Georgia*, and against the Supreme Court. The affair is therefore all over with the Missionaries.

Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for Ireland, lately stated in Parliament that, in 1831, the total population of the Emerald Isle was 7,734,000, and that the increase since 1831, had been at the rate of about thirteen and a half a mile.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session at Darlington, S. C. on the 31st of January. Bishop Hedding presided. There were 7 preachers admitted on trial—3 continued on trial—8 admitted into full connection—24 ordained deacons, and 18 ordained elders. There was reported from the circuits and stations within the bounds of the Conference, an increase of more than 2,200 members, during the past year.

The Bellefont Patriot of the first instant says—A person was taken, and has been committed to the jail of this county, on a charge of killing a man, named Maffet, of Stone Valley, Huntingdon county. We are not acquainted with the grounds of suspicion which have authorised his commitment for trial. It has been said that the hat, neck handkerchief and gloves of Maffet have been found, and that they were very bloody, but not the body. The deed, if done, must have been perpetrated in the seven mountains.

A Lucius S. Comstock, of New York, has announced for sale a new cure for the tooth ache, pronouncing Mons. Chaubert's remedy to be ineffectual, and no better than Jamaica rum.

Mr. Chester the Attorney for the Missionaries, has proceeded to Georgia, with a copy of the record and judgment in the Supreme Court, expecting to arrive before the adjournment of the Court by whom the Missionaries were tried and sentenced. In the remarks of the Chief Justice and Judge M'Lean, it was intimated that on the strict enforcement of the decision might depend the question of the Court's ever re-assembling.

The population returns of Great Britain have just been printed by the order of Parliament. The whole population of England is 13,089,388: an increase of 16 per cent. in ten years.

According to the recent reports from Great Britain, King William was about to introduce his four natural sons,—children of Mrs. Jordan, the actress,—into the House of Peers, in order to help the cause of *Reform*, and illustrate the House of Guelf. It is stated, moreover, that the eldest, now Earl of Munster, was to be appointed Governor General of India. Nell Gwynn's progeny were not more fortunate.

The New York Standard of Tuesday says—"The Egyptian Mummy was examined yesterday at the Almeda, in the presence of a large number of scientific men. The investigation, we learn, was highly interesting and curious, and no doubt was left as to the authenticity of the body's pretentions to antiquity. The body was found with asphaltum, and wrapped in nearly a hundred yards of linen, but on the removal of these, the frame and body appeared entire. It is intended for exhibition in the Museum.

Another unfortunate occurrence may be added to the list that carelessness daily spreads before us, as a warning. A man, by the name of Jacob Sellers, living in the neighborhood of Schellsburg, Bedford co. Pa. was shot by his son, on Friday last, who was amusing himself by snapping percussion caps, on a gun supposed not to be charged. The ball entered his shoulder and lodged in his breast. So far as we have been able to ascertain the wound is considered very dangerous.

A new post office has been established at Summit Hill Mauch Chunk township, Northampton county, Pa. and Richard Hay, appointed Postmaster. The name of the office is "SUMMIT HILL."

CURIOUS SUPERSCRIPTION.—A letter, with the following direction, was lately received at the Pottsville, Pa. Post Office: Miss Jane Williams, cousin of John Owen's wife, Pottsville.—Near Philadelphia, four miles from New Castle, Schuylkill county, in North America, in the United States.

Sign Painting.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, Jr. Sign and Ornamental Painter, is returning thanks to his friends and patrons for favors bestowed on him, and he has removed his Painting Establishment to No. 66 North Front street, one door below Arch street, where he hopes from his redoubled attention to business, and constant endeavours to please, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

Two painters of Tavern Signs, Banners, Badges, &c. executed at reduced prices. march 17—

To Country Merchants.

CHEAP Silks, Ribbons, and Lace Goods. BIZLEY & SPROGELL, No. 9S1-9 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of Staple and Fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being new purchases, the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 25—tf

Musical Institute.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Musical Institute formerly conducted by Messrs. Dyer & Hawkey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, March 14th, at No. 134 Dock street, under the direction of Mr. Dyer, who solicits a share of that patronage so liberally conferred upon him when in partnership with Mr. Dyer. Adult and juvenile classes consisting of new beginners, and of those already received a tuition, will be formed each night on the new and improved system so successfully introduced into this city by Mr. Dyer. Also, private lessons in singing and on the Piano Forte, will be given at the above, at private residences, or at Boarding-houses. For further particulars apply at the Institute between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon. march 17—3t*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by judgment, bearing date the 16th of March, 1831, Henry H. Porter, assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of such creditors, amongst others as shall sign the said assignment within six months from the said date: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Henry H. Porter, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and creditors are invited to call at the Counting House, No. 27 Minor street, where the release is ready for execution.

march 17—tf SHELDON POTTER, Assignee.

New agents for the S. E. Post and Casket.

Bardstown, Ky.....Edward B. Smith.
Leesburg, Va.....J. S. Hawling.
Porter's Old Fort, Pa. Geo. S. Youngman, Esq. P. M.
Jeffersonville, Ind.....James Ridge.
Millheim, Pa.....John Tonner, jr.
Athens, Pa.....Charles Comstock.

THE GLIO

A merrier man,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk with.

A NOCTURNAL SKETCH.

The following specimen of that very curious invention blank verse in rhyme, is taken from Hood's Comic Annual.

Even is come; and from the dark Park, lark
The signal of the setting sun—one gun!
And sit is sounded from the chimes, pants time
To go and see the Drury lane Dane slain—
Or hear Othello's jealous doubt spout out—
Or Macbeth raving at that shade made blade,
Denying to his frantic touch much clutch—
Or else to see Jerrow with wide stride ride
Four horses, as no other man can span—
Or, in the small Olympic Pit, sit split
Laughing at Liston, while you quiz his phiz.
Anon night comes, and with her wings brings things
Such as, with her poetic tongue, Young sung:
The gas up blazes with its bright white light,
And paralytic watchmen prowl, howl, growl.
Now thieves to enter for your cash, smash, crash,
Fast drowsy Charley to a deep sleep, creep,
But, frightened by Police 1, 2, flee,
And while they're going whisper low, 'No go!'
Now man, while folks are in their beds, heads, leads,
And sleepers waking grumble—'Dear that cat?'
Who in the gutter caterwauls squalls, maulds,
Some feline foe, and screams to shroll ill will.
Now Bulls of Bashan, off a prize ass, rise
In childish dreams, and with a roar gore poor
Geordy, or Charley, or Billy, willy, milly
Not unresmail in a nightmare rout, rout, pound'd,
Beamoth of one of her old flames, James Games,
And that she hears—what faith is man's—Ann's banns
And his, from flies, Mr. Rice, twice, thrice:
White ribbons flourish, and a stout shout out,
That upwards goes, shows Bo'es knows those bows' woes.

A cow-ardly trick.—Two cows were seen yesterday snatching a scanty repast from some loose straw on Newton's warf, when one of them perhaps thinking (if cows can think) that although there might be too much for one there was not enough for two, got rid of her companion by pushing her off the wharf into the dock, whence she was rescued with some difficulty, and half drowned.

Nigger Justice.—A worthy black fellow just ashore from a pretty long voyage, with his money divided into four parcels and jingling in four different pockets—went to Mr. H.'s livery stable and seeing Mr. H. at the door accosted him thus: How you do to-day, Misser H.?—What you ax for hoss and shay to go to Harlem? Three dollars, said Mr. H. Berry well—I take eem; har em ready at tree o'clock persicely. At three o'clock precisely he called. How you do to-day, Misser H.?—did'nt I have a hoss and shay o' you for tree dollar to go to Harlem? Yes. Berry well—thrusting both hands first into both trowsers pockets and rattling the money there; then into both jacket pockets and rattling the money there; and then into both waistcoat pockets and pretending to rattle money there—Berry well! Dont want you shay, Misser H.—only want you hoss Mr. H.—then drawing out three new silver dollars—Deres you money for you hoss and shay, Mr. H.; and then drawing out another bran new dollar from another pocket, he added—*an deres anoder dollar, Misser H.! for a disabointment in no takin' you shay, Mr. H.* Mr. H. pocketed the four dollars, and the generous fellow walked off, saying—How you do to-day, Mr. H.?, and leading the horse by the bridle. And it is said to-day—though we do vouch for the truth of this part of the story—that the nigger was no nigger after all; but a Newhampshire jockey. But this much we know to be true—the horse has never been heard of since!—*N. Y. Paper.*

There has just appeared in England, a 'Highland laddie' of eight years of age, who can do many wonderful things, even to the telling of tunes on which Scotch airs are played. His name is M'Kean. While exhibiting, he is heard to say, 'Now, Mr. Fiddler, if you please, play the third tune.' The fiddler winked, and placed with his back to the audience. An attendant, who is the boy's father, takes a company cyphering slate and collects from the company such things as gloves, money, &c. The father, then, still behind his son, takes up one of the articles, and asks what he has in his hand. The boy instantly calls the article by its right name. The father perhaps will take up a glove and ask what coin he is holding. The boy will say it is not a coin but a glove, and names the color, and the hand to which it belongs. A guinea is held up; he knows what it is, and tells the date and effigies upon it. The spectators write their names on the slate, and he will call them off in the order in which they are written, his eyes all the while tied up with a handkerchief and the slate behind him. As the no plus ultra of his exploits, he will go out of the room, and any of the audience may whisper, as softly as possible, to the father, who is as far from the door as the room will permit him to be, and when the oracle is re-admitted, he will repeat, verbatim, all that has been said to his father.

Such is the account of this boy which is published in the English papers. His performances doubtless depend on trickery, and the device by which he is enabled to execute them, will probably yield a greater harvest of gold than Whitney reapt from his cotton gin, though mankind in general are benefitted by it, while nobody will derive advantage from the other.

Prodigious Memory of Napoleon.—His astonishing memory made him master of all things, not only in their *ensemble*, but also in their most minute details.—The consequence of this was, that his conversation was extremely perplexing for men who were not acquainted with the subjects they were to demonstrate. It was his constant application to all sorts of affairs, and his excellent method of classing them in his mind, that enabled him to carry his success so far. It has frequently happened to me to be less sure than he was of the distances of places, and of a number of particulars in my department which he knew well enough to correct.—M. de Talleyrand told me that, as he was travelling one day with him from Boulogne to Paris, a short time after the army had left the court for the banks of the Rhine, the Emperor met a detachment of soldiers going to join their corps, which they did not know where to find. Having enquired the number of their regiment, he immediately calculated the day of their departure, and the road they had taken, and said to them you will find your battalion at such a place. The army was, at that time, two hundred thousand men strong. The admirable order in which he arranged his ideas, and his prodigious memory, made him as much beloved by his soldiers as respected by the officers of the army. Every one know that he never forgot the name of a brave man, and that it was always sufficient to recall to his memory some brave action to ensure its recompence; and whenever he promised any thing he always kept his word.—*Memoirs of Lavallette.*

Education in Austria.—There is a system pursued in the German dominions of Austria, which has been attended with singularly beneficial results, in diffusing knowledge among the working classes, and in fact, among the people in general. No village is without its school; and each school is under the care of a master, who is paid by government. It is a law of the land, in the hereditary province, that no male can enter into the marriage state unless he is able to read, write, and cast accounts; and every master is liable to a heavy penalty, if he employ a workman who is unable to read and write. Short publications, of a moral character, which are compiled with great care, and sold at a low price, are circulated in every town, and throughout every cabin in the country. May we not refer to this system, that crimes are of extremely rare occurrence in the German provinces of the crown of Hapsburgh? indeed; it is accounted a disastrous year, so far as public morals are concerned, if two executions take place in Vienna in the course of the twelve month. Under what other sky we may ask, is the school master sent abroad to so rich a purpose?—*Quarterly Jour. of Education.*

Education in Germany.—In the principality of Schwarzbourg-Sondershauset, (Germany) an ordinance has been issued, which decrees that those parents who neglect sending their children to school, without sufficient reason, shall be liable to certain fines, their names published in the *Journal of Public Instruction*, (also established by the Government,) and shall be committed to prison for the third offence of this description.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie: for an excuse is a lie guarded.

Square Shooting.—The unfortunate mistake of little Jack, who

"Beat his bow, to shoot a arrow,
And shot the cat in the window,"

has recently met with its parallel. A famous gunner of our acquaintance had gone out early in the morning, in quest of game, but had travelled far and to no purpose along the shore, were about to return unsuccessful, when his attention was attracted by a solitary object on the water, within a good shooting distance, which his keen eye at once knew for a duck. Cautiously he edged along towards the prize, which seemed inanimate—his dog followed without noise, apparently knowing the nature of the expedition in which he was engaged. The stub and twanist fowling piece was deliberately aimed at the desired object, and a discharge ensued, which proved the utility of patent percussion locks. The dog started at the sound—plunged in, and seizing the mark soon laid it at his master's feet, less alas! the duck which gladdened the sight of our sportsman, had been mistemployed *ofe on old hat!*

"There are three things, yea, four," as the Wise Man says, which we like to see. 1. We like to see a person enter a Printing Office, and buy his 2/3 *Ledger* upon matter put up in type for insertion in the paper, and knock it into pie, much to the dissatisfaction of the Devil. 2. We like to see a man write a piece of manuscript copy from the compositor, and examine the hand writing. 3. We like to see a person thrust his phiz into the 'editor's closet' and peep over his shoulder. 4. We like to see 'every man woman and child,' give an editor advice, (gratuitous, of course,) and kindly tell him it is does not pursue a particular course, he will violate their feelings, and possibly loose a subscriber—don't you reader!

Simplicity.—The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparably the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly good man—a man who encouraged his fellow men, who did not possess a certain playful, almost infantile simplicity. True greatness never struts on stilts, or plays the king upon the stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like common men in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being underrated for its humility.—*Punch-dog.*

"ALL OUT."

Few words or phrases have power to excite a greater variety of emotions than the modest monosyllables at the head of this chapter. Your neighbor's house is on fire—and *all out* is revealed, in a hundred different keys, pitched upon the mental states of the admirers, from the low guttural of the mental state of the admirers, from the low guttural of the sensualist, who thinks only of the fire as a candle towards the scene of the conflagration, hears *all out*, and mutters, "it eternally is so before I get there," to the yell of the loyal multitude who find fun in shouting any thing.

All out is heard with joy by the honest man, whose comfortable dwelling but now seemed the play thing of the devouring element, but which, thanks to the efforts of his fellow citizens, stands as almost scathless victim rescued from its fury.

When *manufactures* are depressed, and *spontaneous combustion* rife, *all out* fills the well merited manufacturer's heart with disappointment and vexation;—but *all out* in these happy days, makes the same man's sleek and well fed face shine with joy.

When the thermometer stands at zero, and the bachelor returns to his room at midnight, how heart-rending is his cry, *all out*, as he casts a despairing look at his coal grate, and wrenks off to his lone and comfortless bed.

When a lover goes to hold sweet communion of an evening, with the idol of his heart, and finds her condescended to entertain half a dozen stupid owls, of either gender, who can neither "smell a rat," nor take a hint, as the door closes behind "the last of the Goths," when at length they go, how thrilling is his cry, "thank heaven, at last, they are all out."

Look at that toper's face, as he turns up his jug, and muodlin cries, "*it is all out*" and set Johnston to engrave it,—it is beyond my powers of description.

Look at me, when I am under the hands of the dentist, to have the divided soldiers discharged from duty, and say if I don't look happy, as he says, "good sir, they are *all out*."

Look at that old maid, who would fain be still girl, as the same dentist, examining the *cavity* of her head—I do not mean her brain pan, but her *mouth*—solemnly declares,—"it is impossible; there are no fixtures here—they are *all out*."

In short, I might give you a thousand instances in which *all out* excites different emotions, and justifies my opening remarks; but lest your patience should be *all out*, I will just tell you a few instances in which *all out* affects me peculiarly, and I mortally hate the sound of the words.

When I draw a check, and the cashier sends me word that my cash is *all out*, I abominate the sound.

When I wrent an upper or nether garment, and the tailor tells me credit is *all out*, I hath the words and every letter in them: and *ditto*, when in want of hat or boots, or any other of the necessaries of life, which, by the way, I think a man has a *natural* right to take wherever he can find them.

I hate to find that my coat is *all out* at the elbows, and, this cold weather, I *tremble* when my stockings and boots let me *all out* at the toes.

I wish the words had never been written, printed, spelt, spoken, or conceived of, when in want of cash, upon inquiration into purse and pockets, I find it is *all out*.

A tender passion, I am sorry to say, is very often checked sticking point, and find the half an hour before Simon Sly had put my nose *all out*—of joint. JONATHAN.

"Poetry Run Crazy."—I had a dream—methought I was, and methought I had—the age of man hath not heard: the ear of man hath not seen; man's hand is not able to taste, his tongue to conceive, nor his heart to report what my dream was. I will get Peter Quince to write a ballad of this dream, and it shall be called Bottom's Dream, because it hath no bottom."—*Shakespeare.*

About a hundred years ago, a zealous preacher at Glasgow, used to employ his eloquence to animate his flock against Louis XIV. "O Lord," would this pious man exclaim, "be pleased, of thine infinite mercy, to take this haughty tyrant of France, and shake him over the bottomless pit; but, gude Lord, dinna let him fa in—dinna let him fa in."

It was not a bad reply of a young lady, when asked, why she did not marry: that she did not know which to choose, when there were only two orders of men, each of whom might pass under the denomination of Sir Harry Hornbeam, or Sir John Brute.

A man being reprimanded for swearing, replied, "he did not know that there was any harm in it." "No harm in it" said a person present; "why, do you not know the commandment, swear not at all?" "Why I don't swear at all, but only at those who offend me.

MR. M'LEAN OF OHIO.

Extract from judge McLean's eulogy on the late Mr. Monroe. When the circumstances which caused the judge to retire from the post-office department are recollected—the force of this extract will fully appear.

"In the use of patronage, the most delicate and important branch of executive power, Mr. Monroe was governed by those enlarged and elevated views, required by the interests of his country. The utmost deference in making appointments, was paid to public sentiment; whilst at the same time, irreproachable character and high qualification were indispensable requisites. Personal enemies, even as they regarded the president himself, or the person appointed, were lost in higher considerations of public duty.

"From the official relation which I bore to the President, towards the close of his administration, it became my duty to consult him in making certain appointments. But in no instance did he intimate a preference for any one of the candidates, whose names I had before him. His answer was, uniformly, 'The law has given to you the right to make the appointment; I shall be satisfied with your decision; do what the public interest requires.'

"In one case, I had every reason to believe, if personal consideration had been permitted to influence him, there were strong grounds for its exercise. One of the applicants was a particular friend, with whom in early life, he had been intimately united in the public service and for whom he entertained a strong personal regard. A direct appeal to personal friendship was made, and this was enforced by the necessities of the applicant. But even in this case, this more than Roman purse gave not the slightest intimation of a preference, and another individual was appointed, because I believed him to be better qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

"The relation of this incident will be pardoned on the ground that such cases often tend more to elucidate character than more important transactions. When those selfish feelings to which we are all more or less liable, come directly in contact with public duty, and they are disregarded, no higher evidence can be given of elevated and patriotic principles. I deem it of some importance to record such instances, as they may not be without their use in other days of the republic."

[Specimen of Ancient Spanish Poetry.]

DON'T SHUT YOUR DOOR.

Don't shut your door—don't shet your door
If Love should come and call,—
'Twill be no use at all.

If Love command, you'd best obey,
Resistance will but hurt you;
And make (for that's the safest way)
Necessity a virtue.
No don't resist his gentle sway,—
Nor shut your door if he should call,
For that'll no use at all.

I've seen him tame the wildest beast,
And wrestlers too, the weakest.
He loves him most who plagues him least,
His favorites are the meekest.
The privileged guests who grace his feast,
Have never opposed his gentle call,
For that's no use at all.

He loves to tumble upside down
All cares—all connexions—
Of those who fear, or wear a crown,
He mingles the affections.
Tell all by love is overthrown—
And mosted gate or castle wall
Will be no use at all.

He is a strange and wayward thing,—
Young, blind, and full of malice,
He makes a shepherd of a king,—
A cottage of a palace.
'Tis vain to struggle—and to fling
Your thoughts away in grief and gall,
Will be no use at all.

He makes the coward brave, he wakes
The sleepy with his thunders.—
In mirth he revels, and mistakes,
And re-mistakes, and wonders.
And many a man he prisoner makes,
And bolts the door, you cry, and call,
But 'tis no use at all.

By the Merican laws, if a man kills another in a duel he becomes answerable for all his debts. This law is worthy of Solomon. If something of the kind could be adopted in the United States, it would do more to suppress duelling than the moral sense or even the force of public sentiment.

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN UNCONNECTED TALE.

Leaving the Alderman's office, I involuntarily fell into a reverie on the proneness of mankind to imitate the vices of others. To whom, thought I, are the follies of those poor ignorant blacks to be attributed? to themselves, or their masters and mistresses? Who instilled into their *tender minds* such inflammatory notions in regard to honour; and who opened their imaginative fancies to the brilliant exploits of chivalry? Certainly all the blood they have shed—all the Dandis and Cloes that have been made widows, and all the curly headed thick lips that have been made orphans by duels, should, and of a right are, chargeable to the example set by the white population. It may be had down as a maxim, continued I, that had there never been a white man, there never would have been a duel; ergo, the blacks not having the pernicious example of "percussions" before their eyes, would have settled their disputes in the good old fashioned gouging manner, doing no further injury than depriving each other of an occasional nose, and a slice of an unmoderately thick lip.

I had proceeded thus far in my reflections, when I was aroused by a ragged Hibernian, who held up a blue coat of shreds and patches, to two others of my quondom slaves, when the following dialogue took place:—

"Blackey, I say?" cries Paddy, "can't you, by the powr's of your stame engine, shift me this coat for a new one? I trust, by the looks of ye, ye'r the very man I have been looking for since I left Kilarney."

"What you mean, Sir! I'm a merchant. I larn you better! can't you *rid dat dare* sign? ply to de office," to which the lady indignantly added—

"Aint it too gusting for a lady of quality to be *seitted* so in street by Russians."

(*To be continued.*)

TRUE GREATNESS AND LITTLE GREATNESS.

A friend related to us the other day, the following anecdote which is altogether fact. A few years since, he was passing up the Hudson river, in a steamboat, on his way to Albany. Among the crowd of passengers, there was a young man, elegantly dressed, and of a handsome person, but of very consequential manners, and who in his own view, cut a very important figure with fine exterior, swelling strut, and conceited remarks. At the summons for dinner, he took his seat near the head of the table, and not far from our informant. The captain of the steamboat, soon after conducted to the head of the table a very respectable looking gentleman in a plain suit of black cloth, who with much ease and politeness began to officiate in the duties of host in this area. One gentleman of velvet and lawn after peering over the table with an important and dissatisfied look, began to mutter some expressions of "miserable table,—d—n bad cooking on board these steamers—must have a saloon, &c." The gentleman at the head of the table, very politely proffered him from every dish—but nothing would suit him—"he was very sorry he could not meet his wishes,—he found the dishes excellent for his part, &c". One epicurean, after cursing the waiters, and nibbling a piece of cracker or cheese, (up his brandy and water, and left the table in disgust—much to the gratification of the host, as he left the boat shortly after dinner, and to the amusement of a fellow passenger who this overbearing and hard-to-be-suited personage was?—a *journeyman butter* of the city. And who was the polite, affable, and easily satisfied gentleman at the head of the table?—the *Hon. De Witt Clinton, at that time Governor of the State.* Soon after, our gentleman of fat and felt, happened to hear the other gentleman addressed by the title of Gov. Clinton; after a sudden and convulsive straining of the eyes, he drop his head and slunk away, and was not again seen until Albany.—*Salem Obs.*

LONDON PRESS

A Parliamentary paper was published a few days ago, exhibiting the number of stamps sold, and the advertisement duty paid, by each of the London newspapers in the year 1830. To copy the first statement as it stands, would afford our readers very little information; below, therefore, it is brought into a more intelligible shape, by dividing the stamps sold by the number of publications, and thus ascertaining the average circulation of each number. But in many cases, two or three papers belong to one proprietor, and the stamps for them being purchased *en masse*, we cannot tell what is the circulation of each. The Times for instance, is associated with the Evening Mail; the Herald with the English Chronicle; the Morning Chronicle with the Observer, &c. These, therefore, have been joined over, and the following is the average circulation of some of the principal papers—that is, the average amount of copies printed of each number in 1830:—

DAILY PAPERS.	Circul'n.	WEEKLY PAPERS.	Circul'n.
Morning Post, -	1870	John Bull, (once 19000)	4770
Morning Advertiser, -	3709	Atlas, - - -	5300
Courier, - - -	3129	Bell's Messenger -	11700
Sun, - - -	2190	Age, - - -	6100
Globe, - - -	2990	Examiner, - -	3400
Star, - - -	270	Cobbett's Register, -	3000
Morning Journal, -	330	Court, - - -	2700
		Spectator, - - -	1900

The Times puts out six publications weekly, and the Evening Mail three; the stamps consumed by both were 3,462,968; and if we assume that twice as many copies were printed of each number of the former sized the latter, the circulation of the Times would be about 9,000, which, when allowance is made for the superior wealth and station of the readers of daily papers, may be considered equal to a circulation of 20,000 in a weekly paper. Of 20,000,000 stamps sold in 1830, the London papers, 49 in number, take 90,000,000, or two-thirds; and the provincial journals, (of which there are, we believe, about 260) take the remaining third. This statement does not include the Irish papers. As the conveyance of the mails is accelerated, the manufacture of newspapers tends more and more to concentrate itself in the large towns. In 1630, the duty on newspaper advertisements yielded £135,000 in Britain, and of this sum, £90,000 or 60 per cent was paid by the metropolitan and £60,000, or 40 per cent by the provincial journals.

The following interesting article from the American Farmer on the subject of planting corn, was a prize essay in that paper:—

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Dawson, Ohio, June 1, 1831.

Mr. Smith: Indian Corn being an important product of our soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end, I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating the grain, and the preparation of the soil for its reception—leaving out of our [illegible] have fallen with regard to it. To exemplify the proper mode of culture for any plant, it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly.—The want of proper attention to the *roots* has produced much wild theory, and bad practice in agriculture. The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection; we should, therefore in preparing ground for its reception, render it as light and mellow as possible, and to the depth as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is advantageous in hard cloddy soil, but is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed, and lightly covered with loose earth. If too much earth is thrown upon it, there is danger of its rotting in cold weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting. By this mode of planting, the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth, the roots striking deep, draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them; they are likewise more secure from drought, which often proves very destructive to young corn. The stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger, and produce larger ears. The best seasons of cultivation is, that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by dragging a large harrow over the rows, (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury) the weeds should be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, and much depends on the success of the crop depends upon it being well one ploughing is sufficient. In ploughing this the earth should be thrown to the corn; but care should be taken not to ridge it, which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn, which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when eating.

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground; the consequence is that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants, which grow up spindling, and being often exposed to drought yield but a scanty crop. This may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the ground cannot be ploughed. What seems to have led to this practice, is the cultivating of new ground, where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted, when supposing the land worn out, he abandons it to weed cultivators.

Another error, which some practise, is as absurd as almost to carry with it its own confutation; this is to plough as deep as to cut and mangle the roots of corn, with the idea of making it produce better. This causes what is called fire corn, that is, the blades wither and die before it is fully ripe.

Though I conceive the above observations to be supported by reason, they are somewhat the result of experience, the best proof of theory. I once planted in the same field with some who ploughed shallow, while my part was broken up down deep, and furrowed with the plough once over the other in the same furrow, the consequence was that I had a better crop than they, with much less labor; and I am convinced that every similar trial would produce a similar result.

A WESTERN FARMER.

Indian Cure for Rheumatism.—The Indian first broke a hole in the ice sufficiently large to admit us both, upon which he made a signal that all was ready. Enveloped in a large buffalo robe, I proceeded to the spot, and throwing off my covering, we both jumped into the frigid orifice together. He immediately commenced rubbing my shoulders, back, and loins; my hair, in the mean time, became ornamented with icicles, and while the lower joints were undergoing their friction, my face, neck and shoulders, were encased in a thin covering of ice. In getting released, I rolled a blanket about me and ran back to the bed room, in which I had previously ordered a good fire, and in a few minutes I experienced a warm glow all over my body. Chilling and disagreeable as these matinal ablutions were, yet, as I found them so beneficial, I continued them for twenty-five days, at the expiration of which my physician was pleased to say that no more were necessary, and that I had done my duty like a wise man. I was never after troubled with a rheumatic pain.—*Cox's Travels on Columbia River.*

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing any thing but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.

It is a very easy thing to devise good laws; the difficulty is to make them effective. The great mistake is that of looking upon men as virtuous, or thinking that they can be made so by laws: and consequently the greatest art of a politician is to render vice serviceable to the cause of virtue.

Hartford Academy.

The location, for the classical education of boys, is pleasantly situated about one mile from the State House, in the village of Hartford, on the high ground which overlooks the valley of the Connecticut. The location of the school has always been of the first character for health, and has been visited by the expression of thanks, from parents and others, who have visited the institution. The school will embrace all the branches requisite for entering college; and a thorough English education for those who are not designed for a collegiate course. The modern Languages will also be taught if desired. For the last mentioned languages, and for classes in Writing, Drawing, and Painting, separate charges will be made. Boarding, and tuition, are to be furnished by the principal, and all bills are to be paid, half yearly in advance. The buildings of the institution are now in complete readiness for the reception of pupils, and the principal will endeavor, by unremitting attention to their comfort, and to their moral and intellectual improvement, to render the school worthy the confidence which he solicits. The next term will commence on the first Monday in May next.

For further particulars in regard to the character of the institution, reference may be made to the Right Rev. Bishop of Connecticut, and to the President and Faculty of Washington College.

By the Board of Trustees,
T. C. BROWNELL, President.

J. Tenney, Secretary.
Hartford, January 1, 1832. March 10—3m

Ribbons, &c.

C. McKARAHER will continue to open new goods during the present season, which he will sell at the old stand for RIBBON, SILK, and FANCY STORE, No. 27 north Second street, opposite Christ Church, and will be thankful for a call from his friends and customers. march 10—tf

Fine Coal.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have for sale a small quantity of FINE COAL, suited for LIMEBURNERS, which may be had at the Company's regular price by immediate application at the Rush House, in Front street above Callowhill. march 10—2

NOTICE.

A valuable stock of BEAMD HORNES, belonging to the Estate of Isaac Norris, deceased.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at 10 o'clock, noon, on the 9th of April, at the house of James Hewitt, Innkeeper, at Mount Ephraim, 6 miles from Camden, *New Jersey*,

No. 1. Eclipse Colonel, (a stud,) of the American Eclipse.
No. 2. A Horse Mare, do.
No. 3. A Bay Mare, do.
No. 4. A Bay Mare, of Dutch Stock.
No. 5. A Bay Horse Colt, of American Eclipse Stock.
No. 6. A Brown Horse Colt, of Eclipse Colonel.
No. 7. Young Fanny, a Bay Mare, of the imported Horse Sir Harry.

☞ Certificates of Pedigree, and a complete description of the stock, will be given on the day of sale. R. W. NORRIS,
march 10—3t *Administrator.*

Uwchlan Boarding School,

FOR GIRLS, is situated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Philadelphia, in a retired and healthy part of the country. Its years experience can be recommended to parents and others, and free from the inconveniences attending establishments of this kind in or near towns.

Here the pupils may enjoy the benefits of free exercise in the open air, unrestrained by intrusion or observation. The school is limited to twenty scholars, and every attention paid to their health and comfort.

The following branches are taught:—Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History, Geography with the use of Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, and the branches of Natural Philosophy, viz. Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Reading and Translating the French Language, Plain Sewing and Knitting, with various kinds of Needle and Bead Work. The care of boarding, washing, &c. &c. is also to be attended to, will be 25 dollars per quarter, payable in advance; and 5 dollars additional for Drawing and Painting.

Direction: Uwchlan Post office, or West Whiteland Post office.

The terrapike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, passes near this place, on which stages run daily, and horses conveying public conveyances can pass at the 83 mile stone, Shop Tavern, at which they will meet them. References: Jacob Peters, George Trimble, and Daniel Trimble, New York County—Dr. Joseph Hutchison, Hiskey Stockdon, and William Fawcett, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE,
SARAH TRIMBLE,
Superintendents

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 north Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior

Domestic Carpetings

Among which he would particularly recommend, for durability and neatness, a new article of Ingrain and royal venetian patterns. Those who favour him by calling, it is trusts will be satisfied with the quality and prices of his goods. Three Carpets can be recommended to all parts of the United States.

N. B. Carpeting of every description made up equally executed, and materials for all kinds of Carpet purchased as above. march 10—3m

James F. Callbreath,

No. 38 North Eighth street, fifth door above Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large assortment of GAUZE, RIBBONS and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of various Cuts and Colours, all of which is warranted to be of the best materials, and made by the best workmen.

J. F. C. returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage already received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.
march 10—3m*

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN BULLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for home consumption and exportation. March 10—3m

OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the settlement of Estates, and the procuring and negotiating of Mortgages.

All business entrusted to his care shall be punctually attended to, and strict secrecy observed.

Office, No. 44 north Fifth street.

BENJAMIN HUSSER.

References: Wm. Rawle, counsellor at law, 226 Walnut st.; Robert Ralston, 169 Arch street; Matthew Carey, 160 Walnut street; Dr. Joseph Parrish, 100 Arch street; Dr. John Mearis, 224 Arch street; Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Brokers, at the Philadelphia Exchange. march 10—3t*

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Cured by Dr. T. J. Crossman, office 137 south Third street, directly opposite the Mansion House Hotel—Hours from 7 to 9, A. M. and 4 to 6, P. M.

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN having since suffered with this annoying disease, in its most aggravated forms for several years, with the advantage of the best medical advice in this country, and tried the most popular empirical writers of Europe, with no soothing exhilarant and application of their means as recommended, without the least benefit, he has taken it his duty to offer to the public, that he accidentally discovered a combination of remedies by which he was perfectly cured in about three weeks, which he feels himself with almost perfect confidence in the treatment of a great variety of cases. The difficulty that usually attends the cure of this formidable complaint, by the means generally used, is readily acknowledged by every candid physician; that to effect a radical cure, and can only be done by the tact, especially if he has been a long sufferer.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who had long been subject to the dyspepsia, and after taking a great variety of medicines without benefit, had become very skeptical with regard to the value of any.

"I hereby certify, that I was long troubled with a disease called dyspepsia, my symptoms were, a sense of fulness and distress between the stomach, without sensation of wind; pains in my right and left side, and a great uneasiness in the region of the head ache; bad taste in the mouth and foul; occasional pukings; costive state of the bowels, sometimes diarrhœa; loss of appetite; general weakness, and general emaciation. By a friend at New York I was recommended to Dr. Crossman. I submitted to his treatment with but little faith; but to my great astonishment and joy, I was shortly relieved and recovered my former good health, cheerfulness and vigor perfectly.

New York, Oct. 10, 1831. JOHN S. CALDWELL."

Dr. Crossman would further inform, besides attending to all within the profession of a physician, he makes use of means with unparalleled success in the treatment of diseases of the eye, removing all species of inflammation. march 3—6m

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of

OBSTINATE Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches on the Body, Scurf, Tetter, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Syphilitic Dysipelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long sickness or bad and unhealthy climate, incidental to sea or inland voyages, &c.

Price $1 per bottle. A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, only, at Charles Marshall's wholesale Drug and Chemical store, No. 8 Minor street, between Fifth and Bank streets—a south side. Also at the wholesale and retail store, No. 318, Market street, Philadelphia. feb 11—tf

To Rent.

THE second and third stories of the house No. 46 Market street. The rooms are large and suitable for dressing offices, store rooms, or any purpose requiring considerable space. Enquire of SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
jan 28—tf No. 48 Market street.

India Rubber Shoes,

MANUFACTURED with Leather Soles, and lined with Flannel, and designed to wear next the stocking, similar to those imported at the Franklin Institute, constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

E. D. REED,
nov. 12—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Indian Vegetable Panacea and Blood Purifier.

DR. PETER HAY, Indian Doctor, has taken the office No. 1 Carter's Alley, (a few doors above Chestnut street, on the south side,) where he will be found at all times, ready to attend to the calls of those who may require his services. He has been in the practice of medicine for upwards of twenty years, and has had the most extensive practice in the Western country, and has been very successful in the treatment of all diseases incident to that climate. He has also been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine among the Indians, and has learned from them the use of many valuable roots and herbs, which are unknown to the whites. He has also been in the practice of medicine among the Negroes, and has learned from them the use of many valuable roots and herbs, which are unknown to the whites. He has also been in the practice of medicine among the Negroes, and has learned from them the use of many valuable roots and herbs, which are unknown to the whites.

Dr. Hay has been induced to offer his services to the public, from the solicitations of many of his friends, who have been cured by the use of his medicines, and who have recommended him to the public as a skilful physician. He has been induced to offer his services to the public, from the solicitations of many of his friends, who have been cured by the use of his medicines, and who have recommended him to the public as a skilful physician.

Dr. Hay